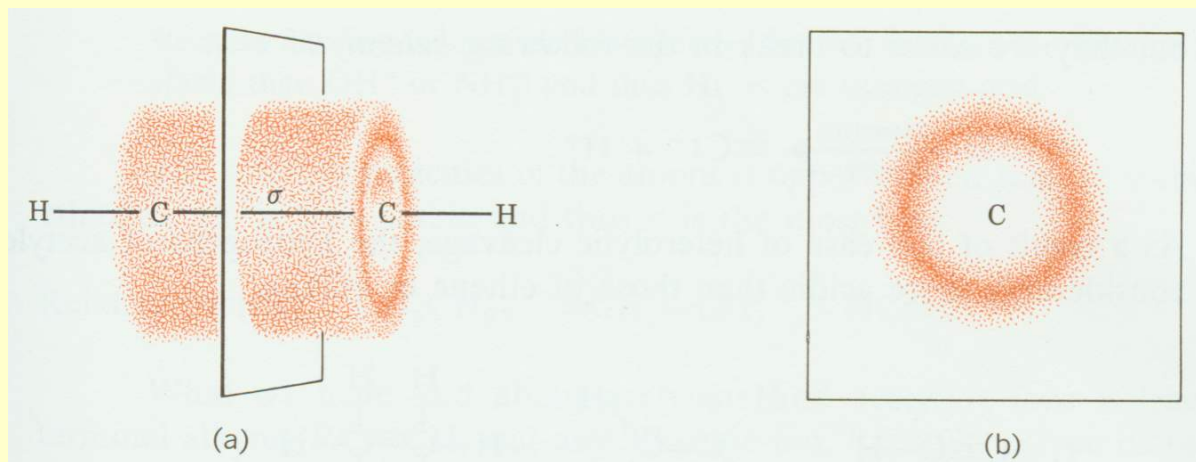
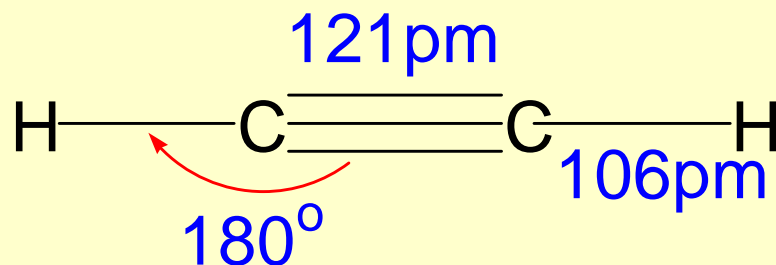


第四章

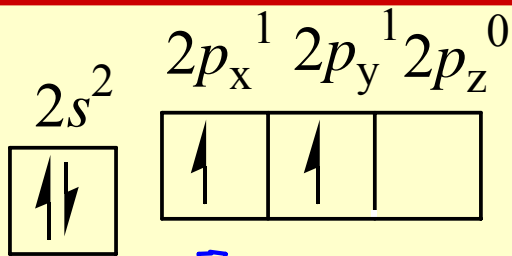
炔烃和二烯烃

第一节 炔 烃 (alkyne)

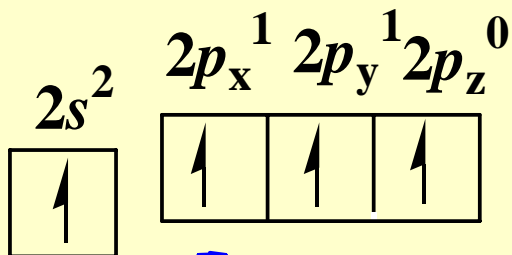
一、结构



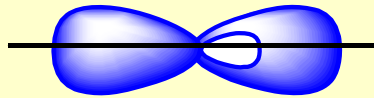
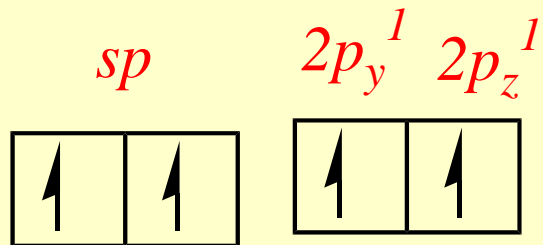
一、结构



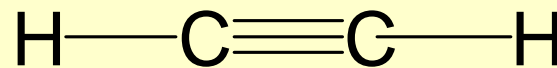
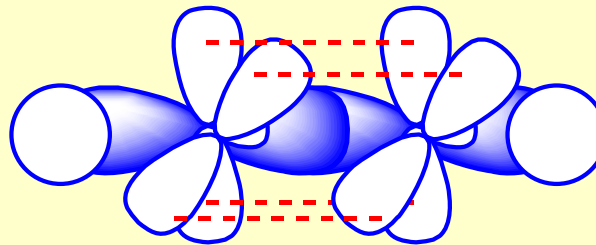
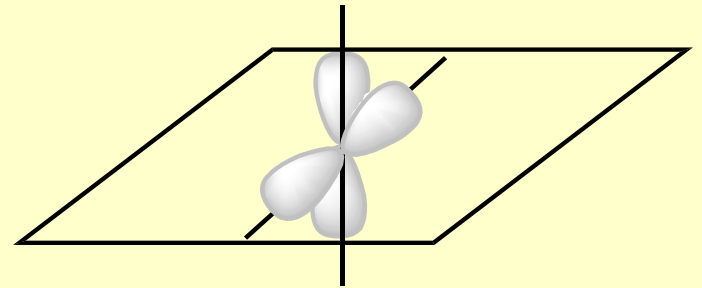
↓ 激发



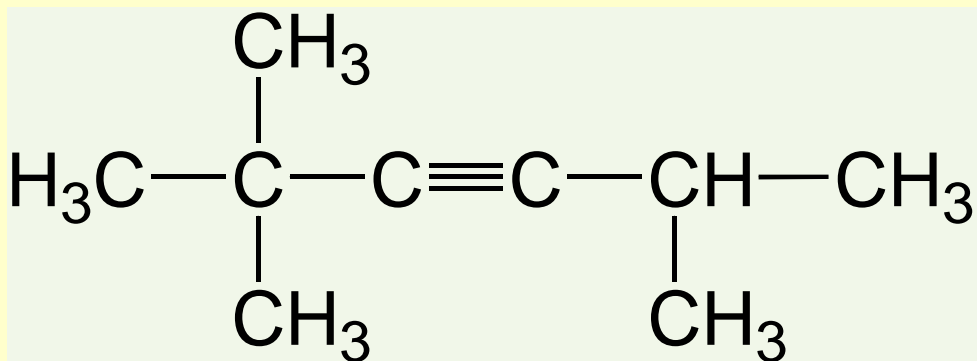
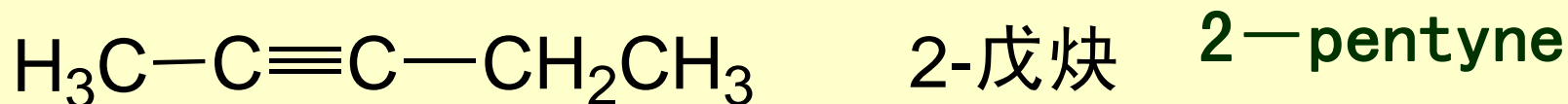
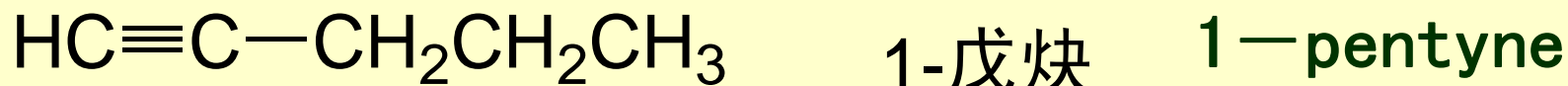
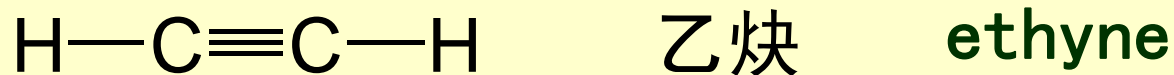
↓ 杂化



sp



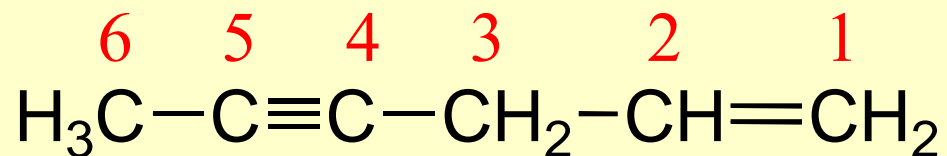
二、命名



2, 2, 5-三甲基-3-己炔

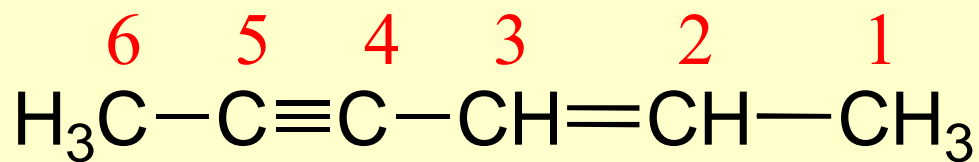
2, 2, 5-trimethyl-3-hexyne

二、命名



1-己烯-4-炔

1-hexen-4-yne

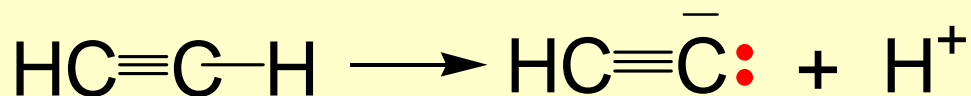
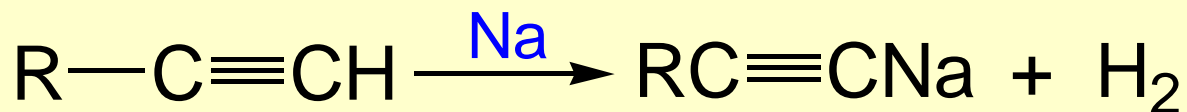
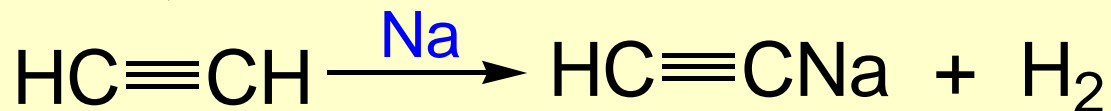


2-己烯-4-炔

2-hexen-4-yne

三、 化学性质

(一) 端基炔氢的反应



弱酸

强碱

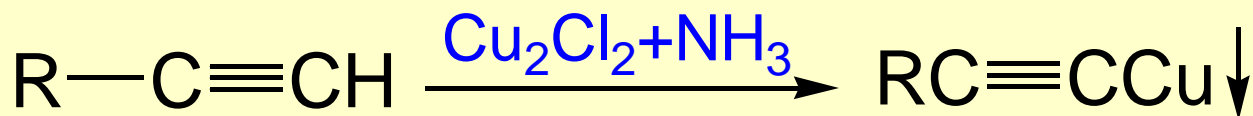
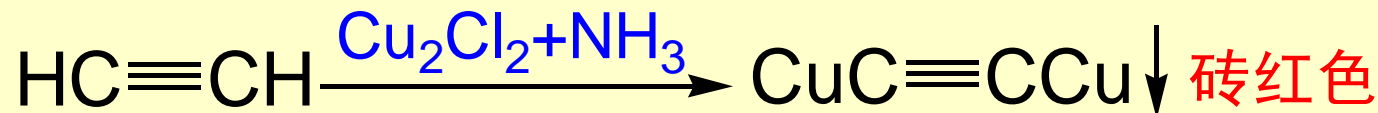
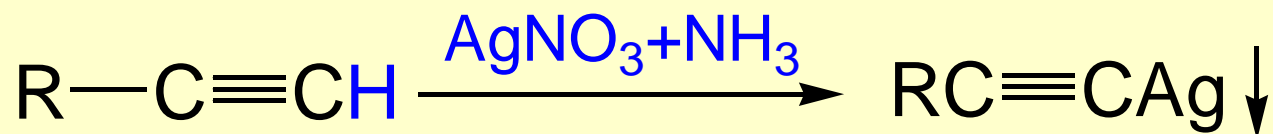
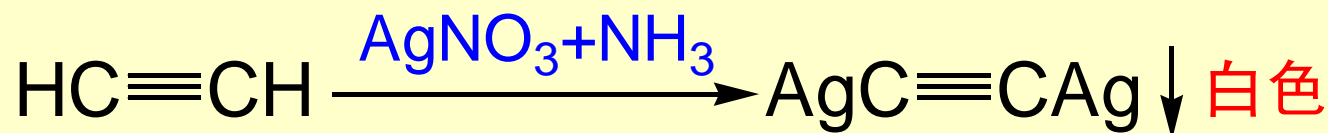
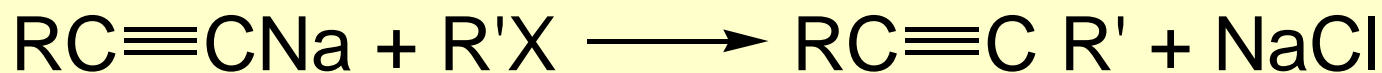
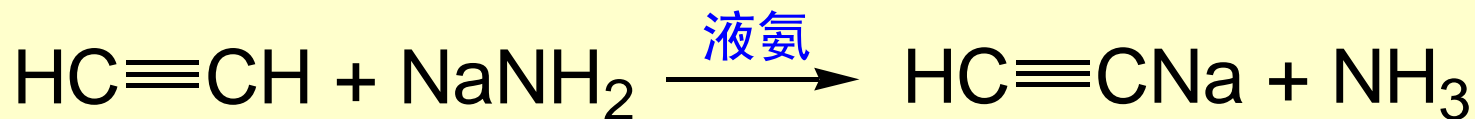
酸性: CH_3OH $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$ NH_3 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ CH_4

pK_a 15.5 ~25 35 ~45 ~49

碱性: $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}^- < \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}^- < \text{CH}_3^-$

(一) 端基炔氢的反应

金属炔化物的生成:

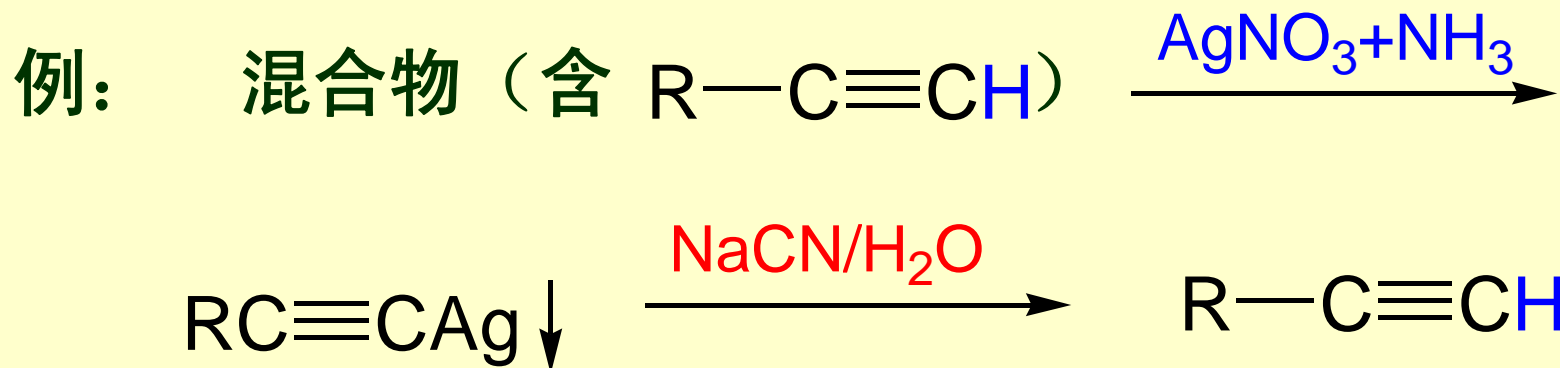


(一) 端基炔氢的反应

金属炔化物的应用:

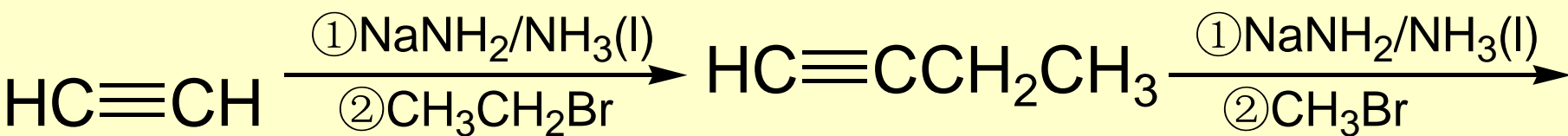
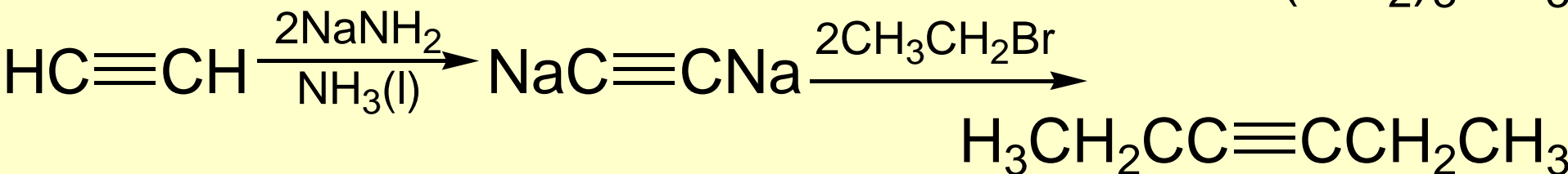
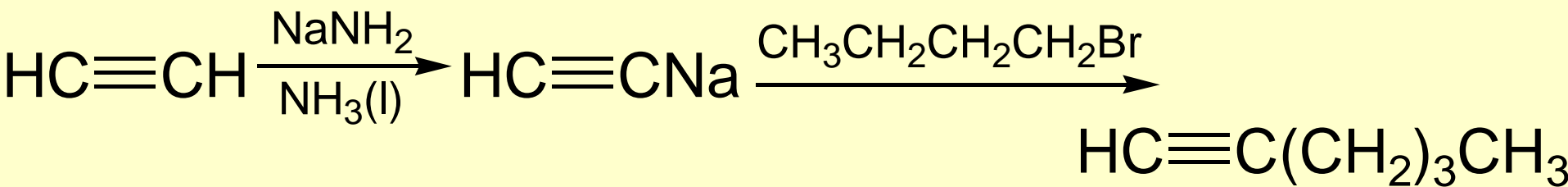
① $\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{NO}_3$ 、 $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}$ 可定性鉴别端基炔或乙炔;

② 可用或来分离提纯端基炔



(一) 端基炔氢的反应

③有机合成: 利用 $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CNa}$ 合成炔烃同系物

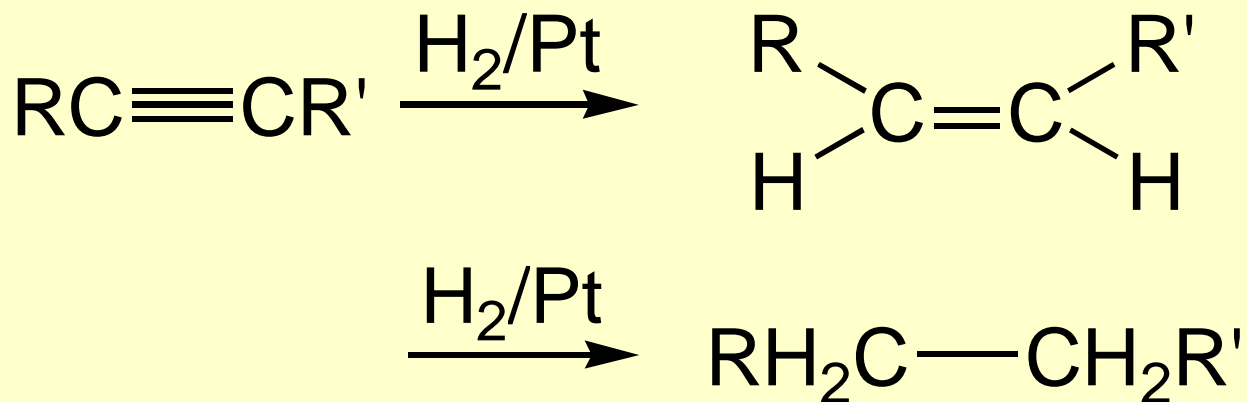


(二) 碳碳三键的反应

1、还原

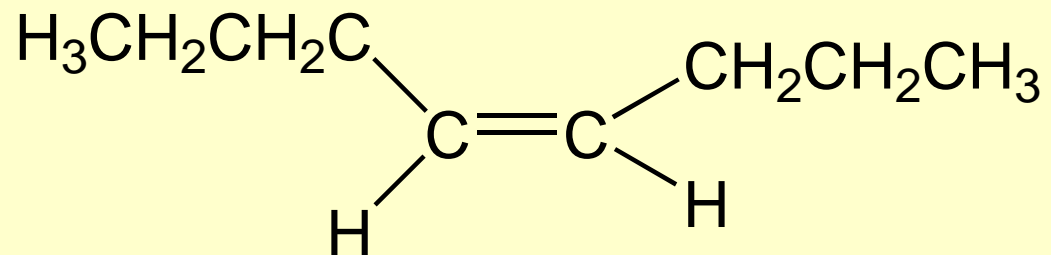
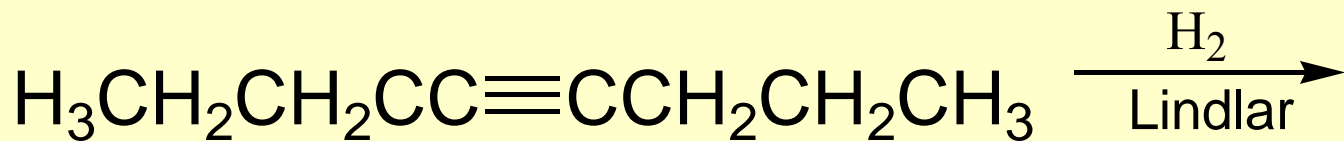
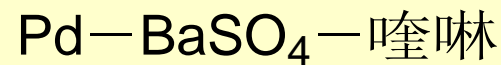
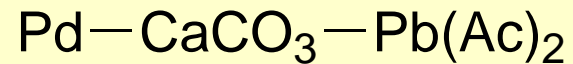
(1) 催化加氢

完全加氢: Pt、Pd、Ni



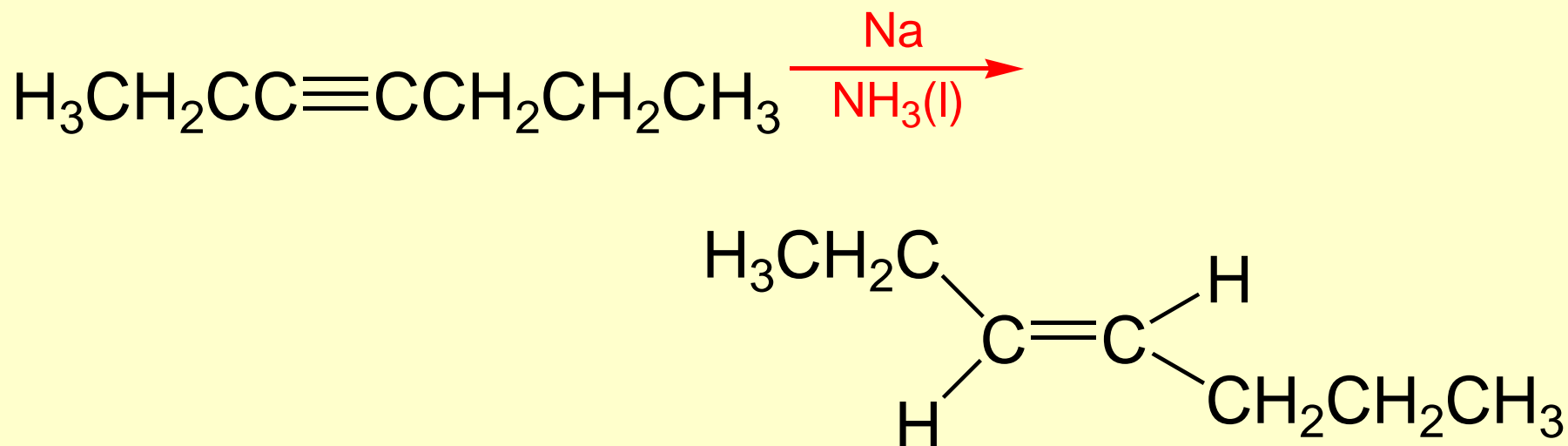
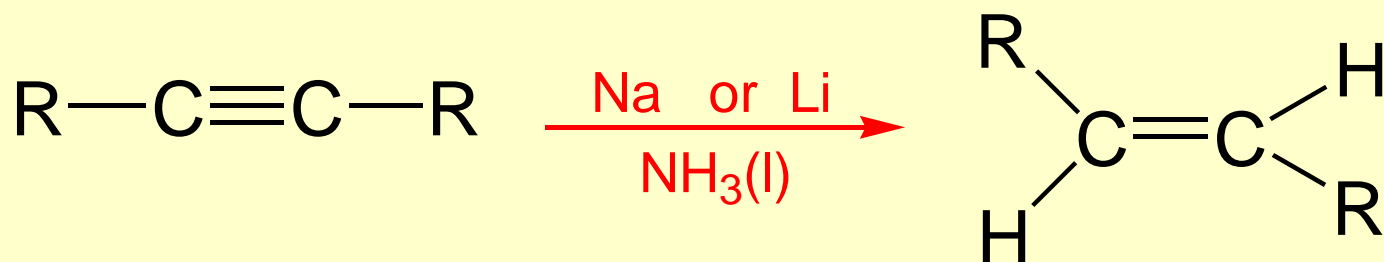
1、还原

部分加氢： Lindlar 催化剂



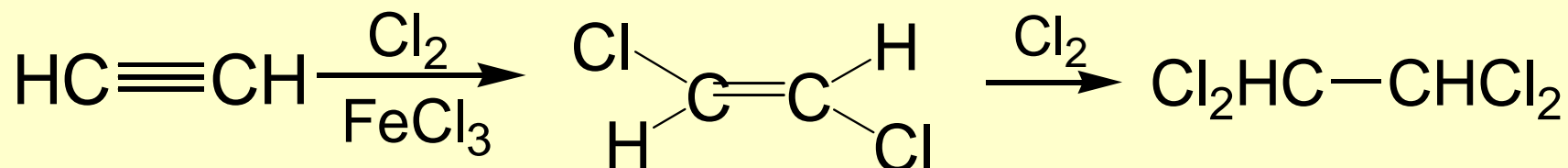
1、还原

(2) 化学还原



2、亲电加成反应

(1) 加卤素



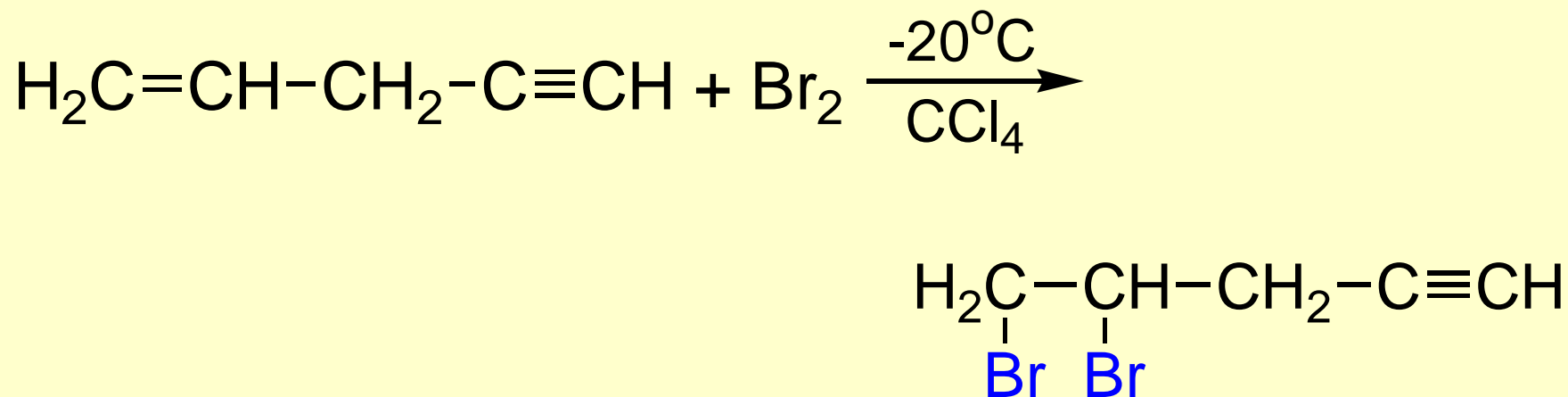
特点： 可停留在烯烃

应用： ①Br₂/CCl₄可用来鉴别炔烃

②有机合成

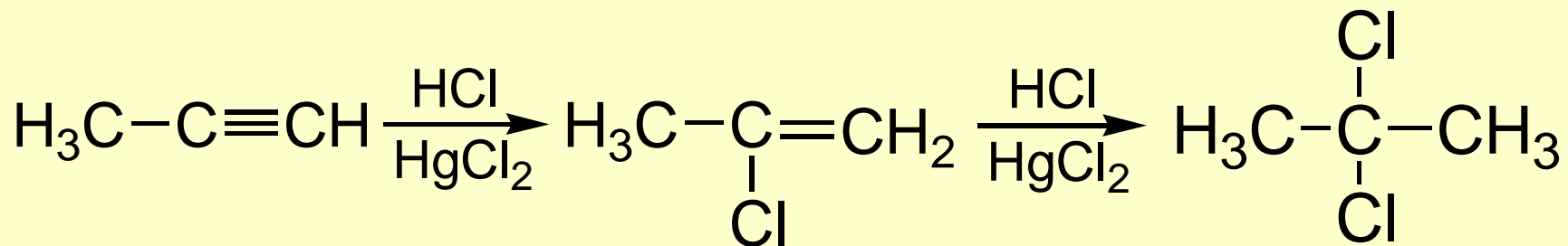
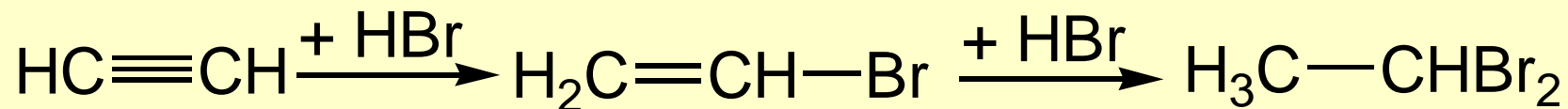
(1) 加卤素

反应活性: 炔 < 烯

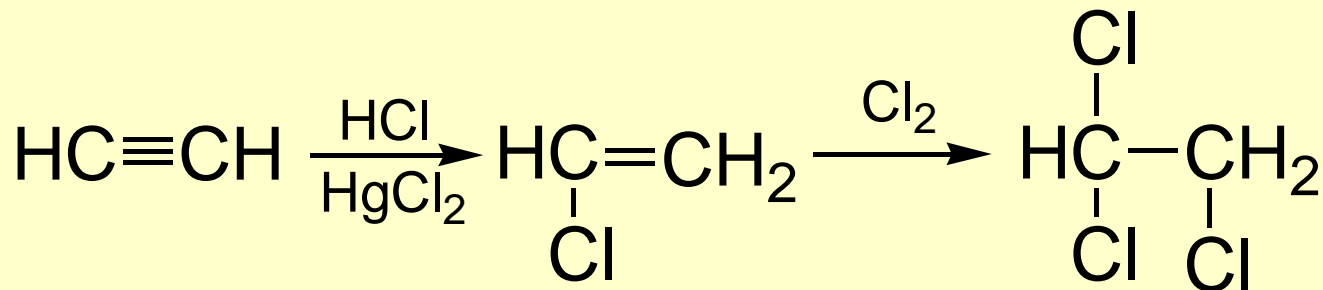
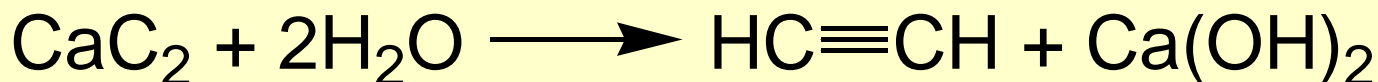


(2) 加卤化氢

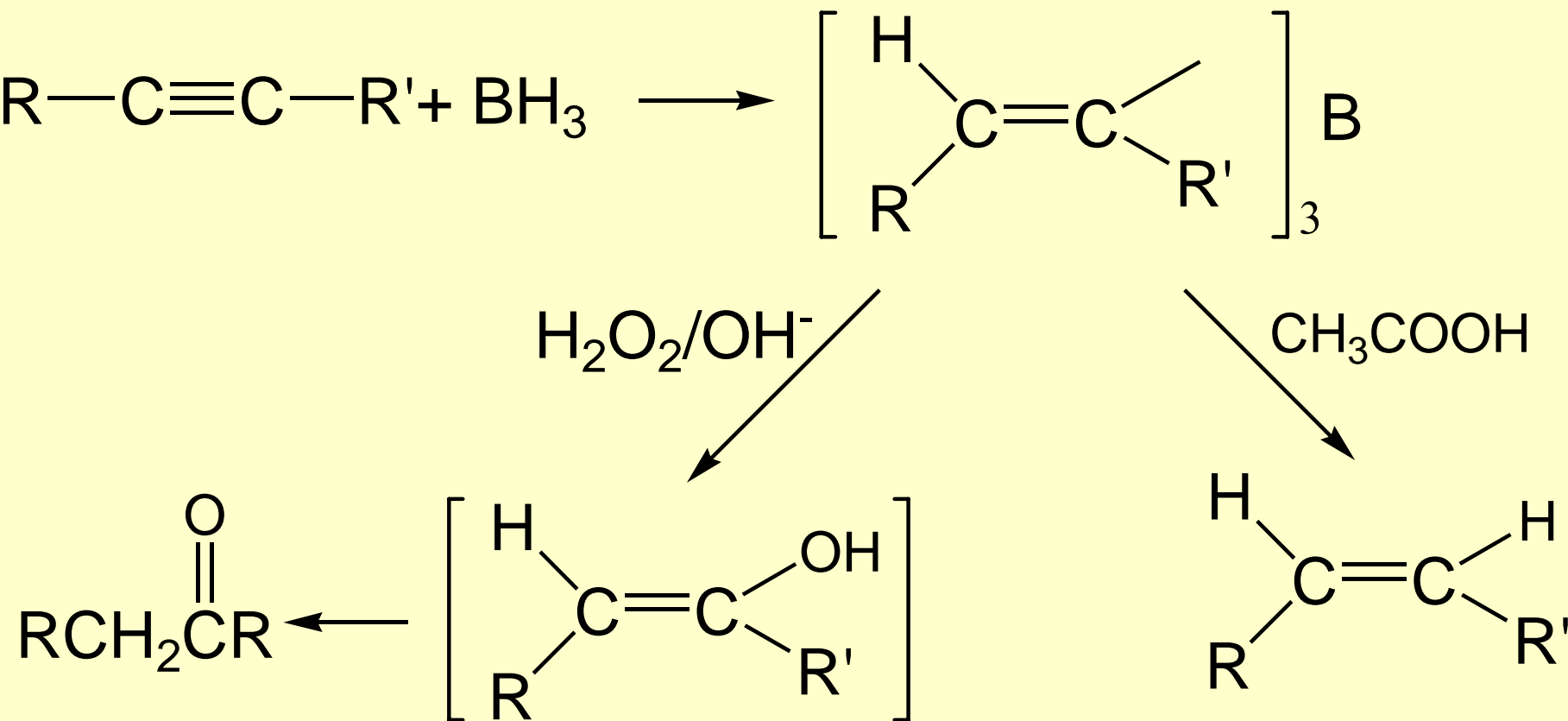
炔烃的加成遵循马氏规则且为反式加成



例题：以电石为原料合成1, 1, 2-三氯乙烷



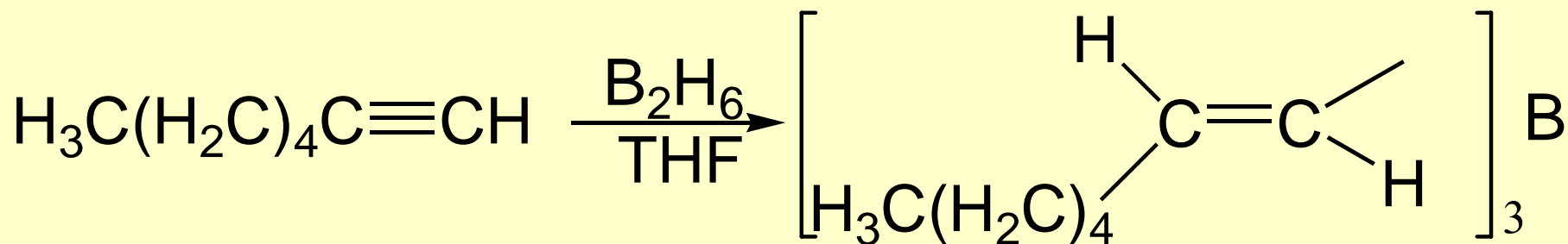
(3) 硼氢化反应



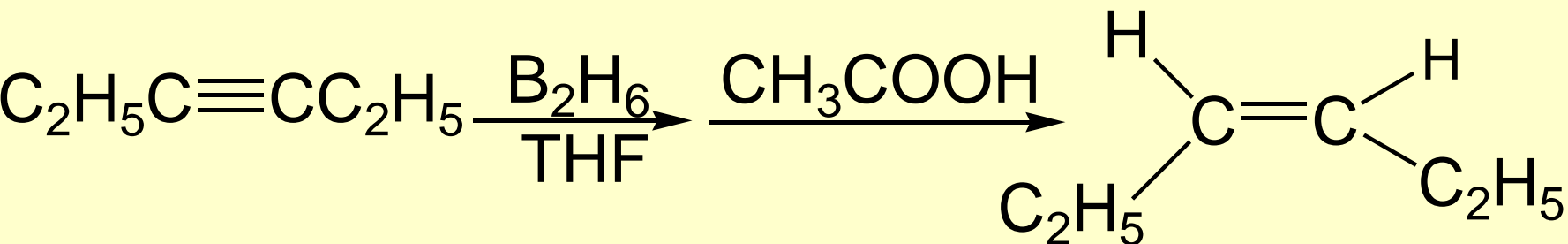
(3) 硼氢化反应

特点： 顺式加成

反应取向： 反马氏规则

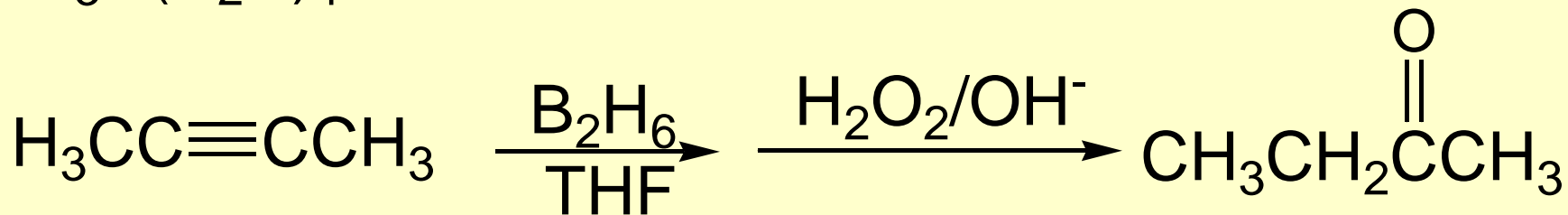
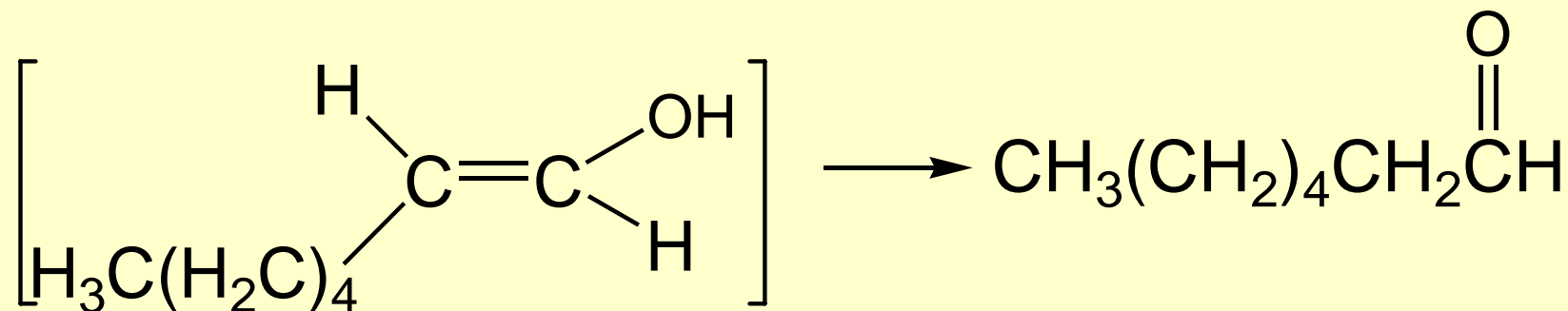
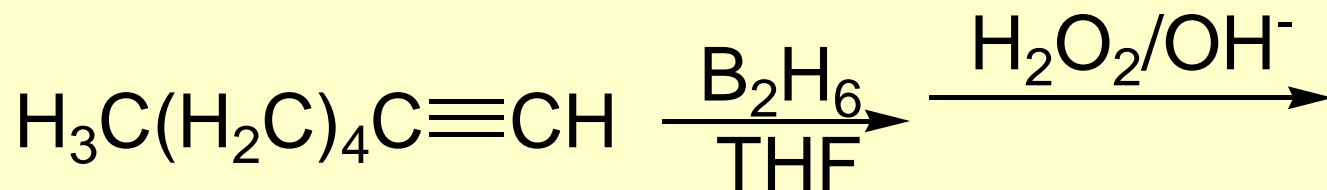


应用： ①还原炔烃至顺式烯烃

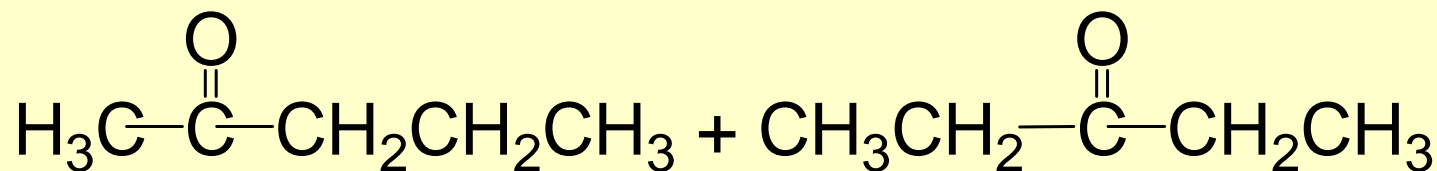
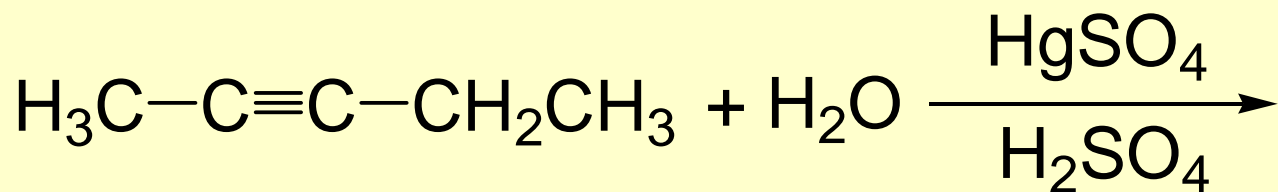
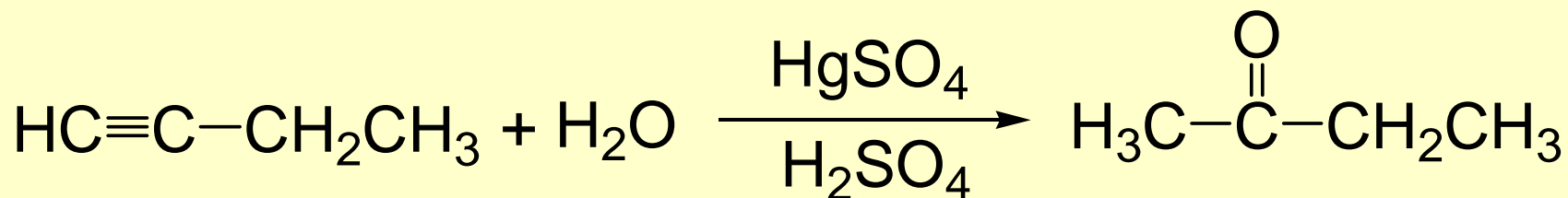
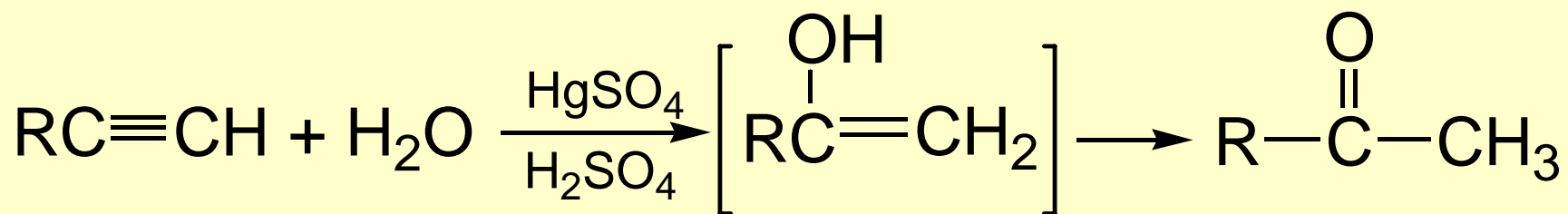


(3) 硼氢化反应

② 合成醛酮

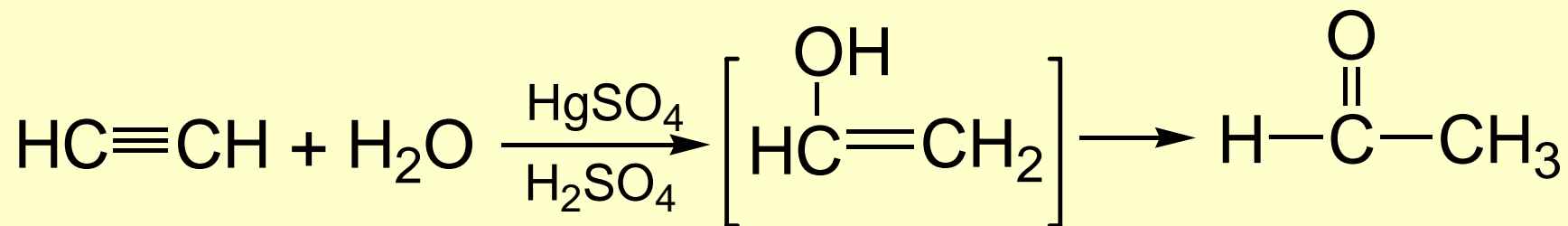
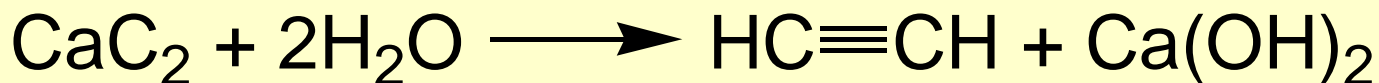


3、水化反应



3、水化反应

例题：以电石为原料合成乙醛

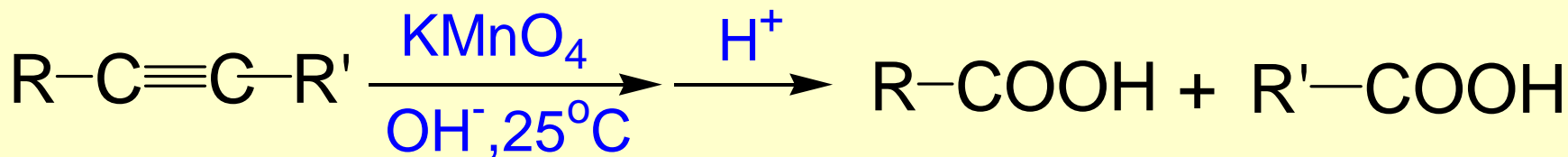
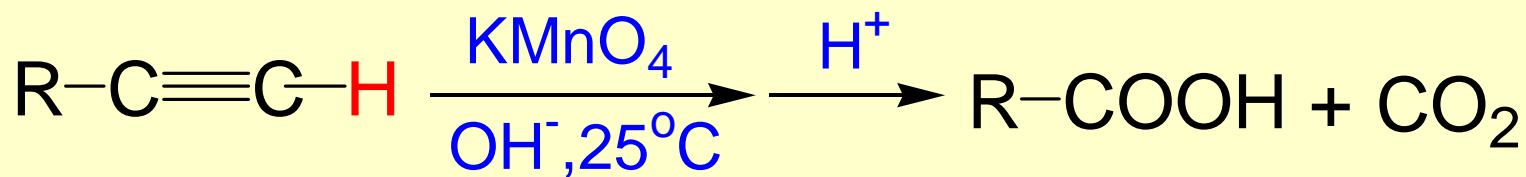
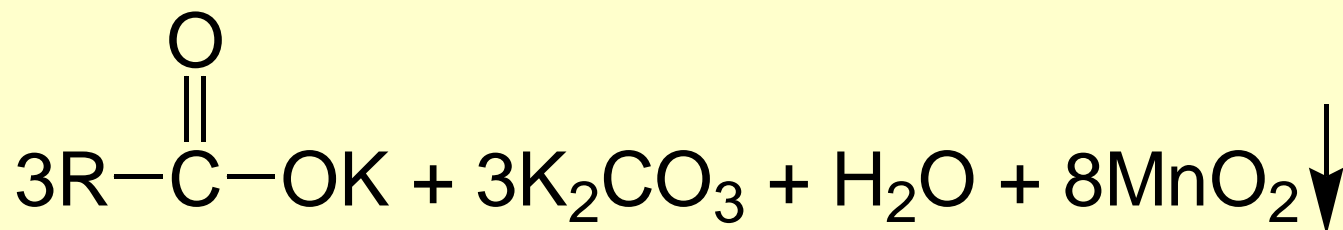
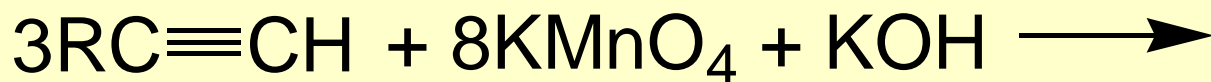
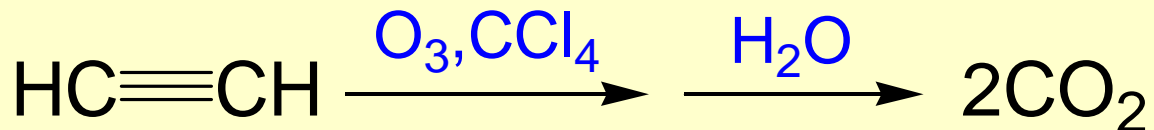


例题：下列哪些炔烃水合得到较纯的酮？

- (1) $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (2) $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
(3) $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$ (4) $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$

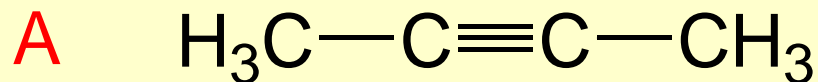
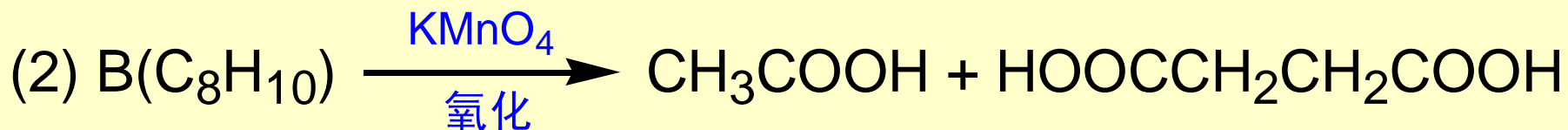
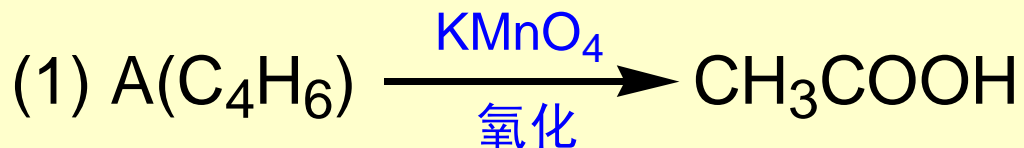
解： (1) (3) (4)

4、氧化反应

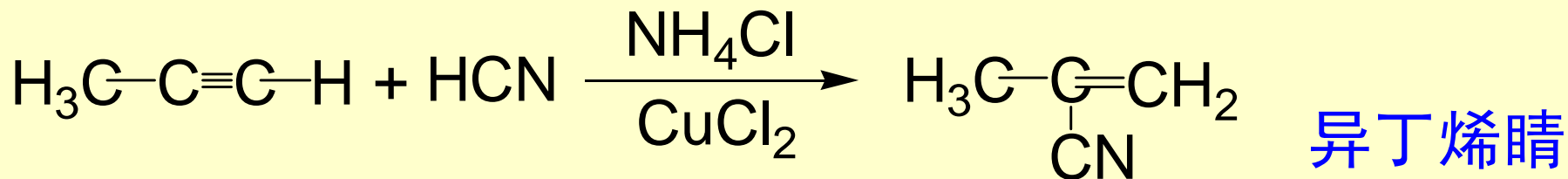
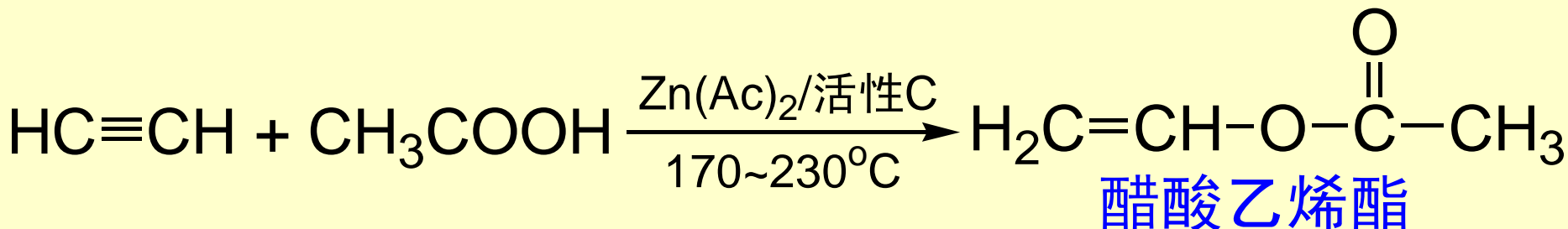
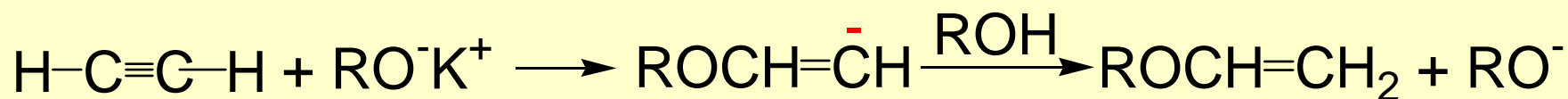
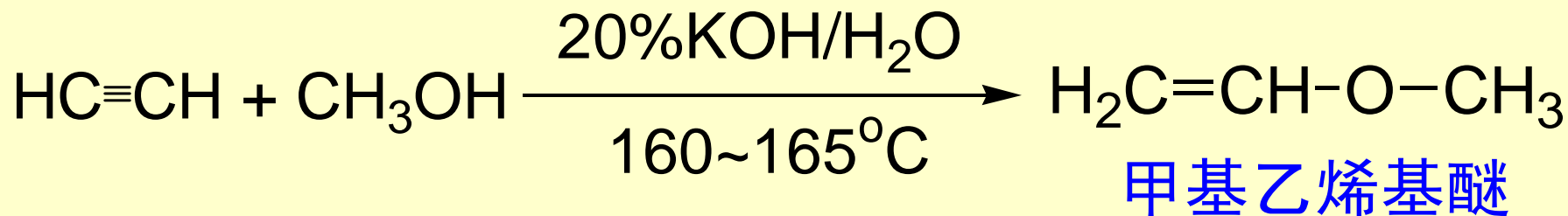


4、氧化反应

例题：推断A和B的结构



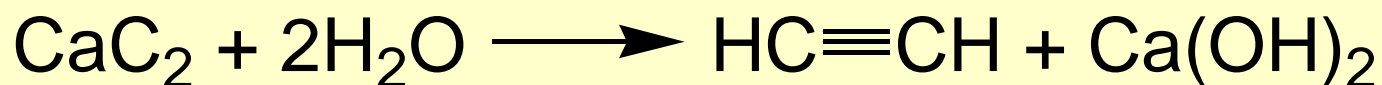
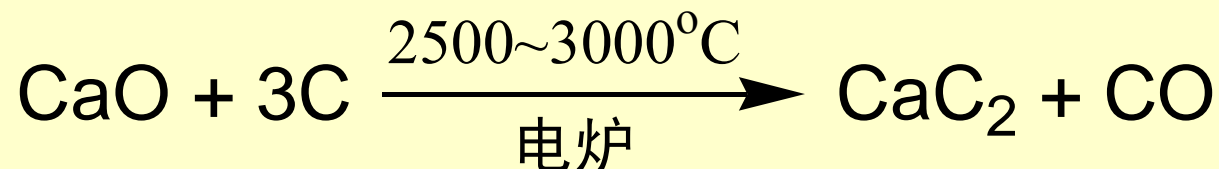
5、亲核加成反应



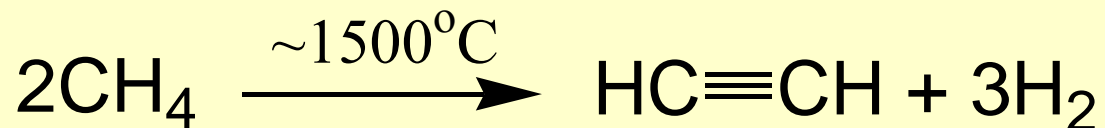
四、制备

一、乙炔的制备

1、电石为原料

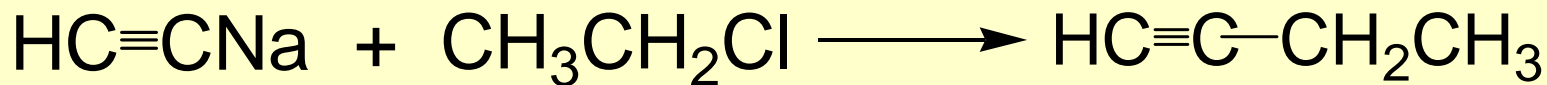
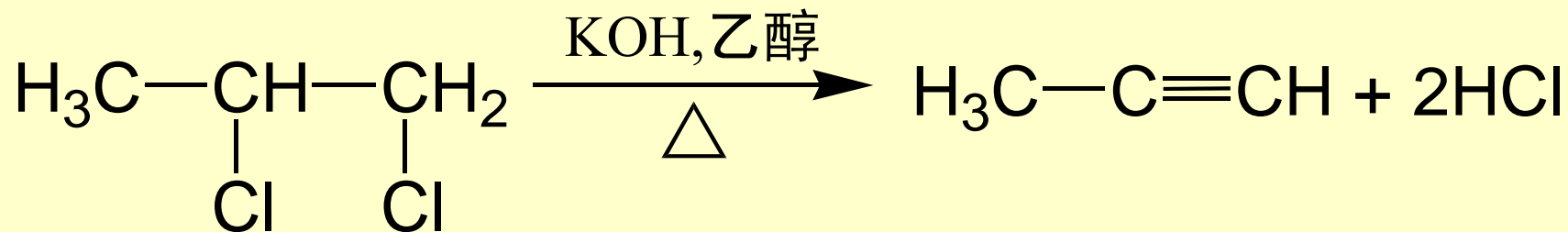
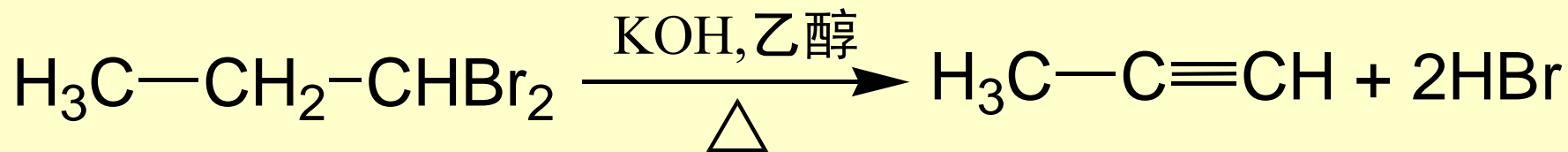


2、天然气为原料



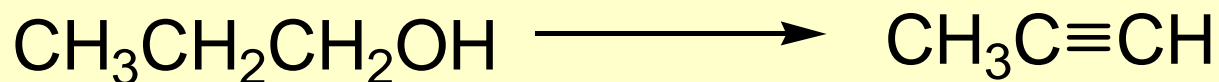
四、制备

二、其它炔烃的制备

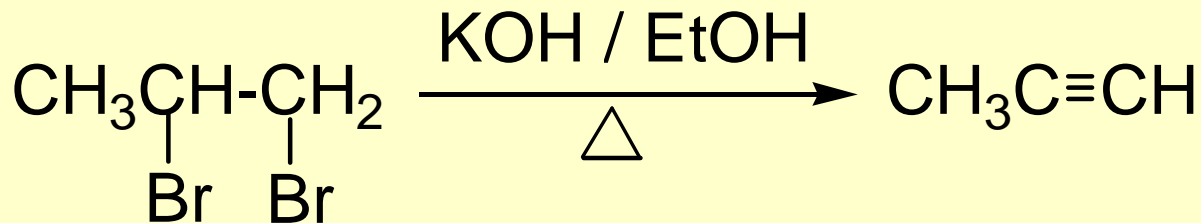
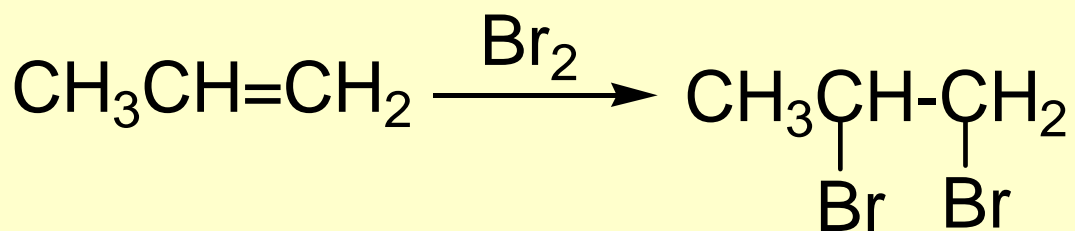
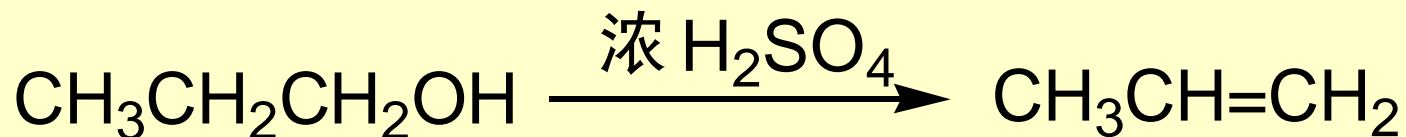


例题

完成下列转化



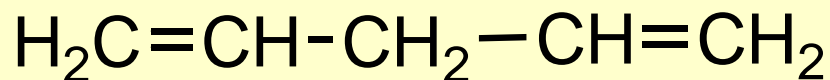
解:



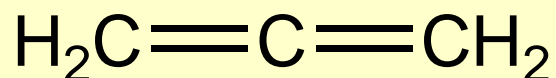
第二节 二烯烃

一、分类与命名

1、隔离二烯烃 (isolated diene)

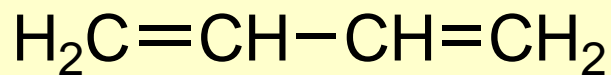


2、聚集二烯烃(cumulated diene)



丙二烯

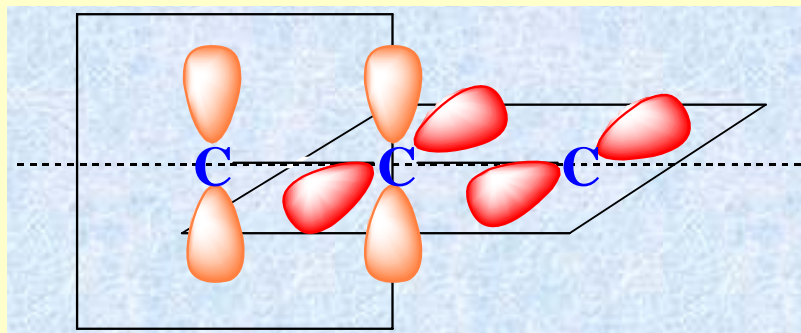
3、共轭二烯烃(conjugated diene)



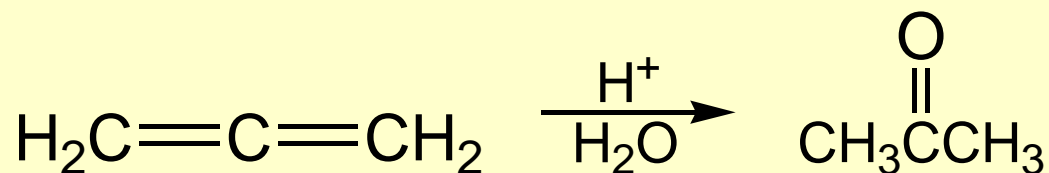
1, 3-丁二烯

二、丙二烯的结构和性质

结构:

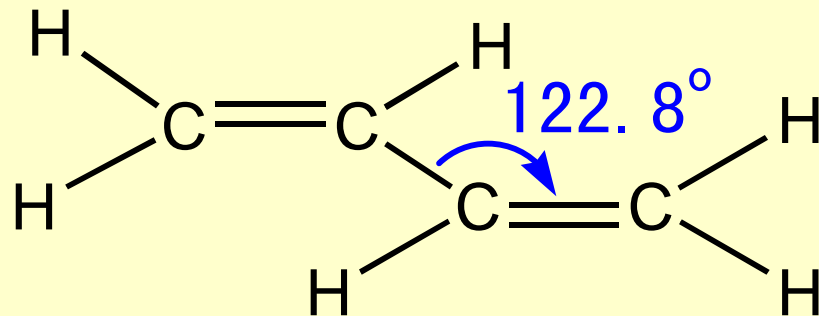


性质:



三、1, 3-丁二烯

1、结构

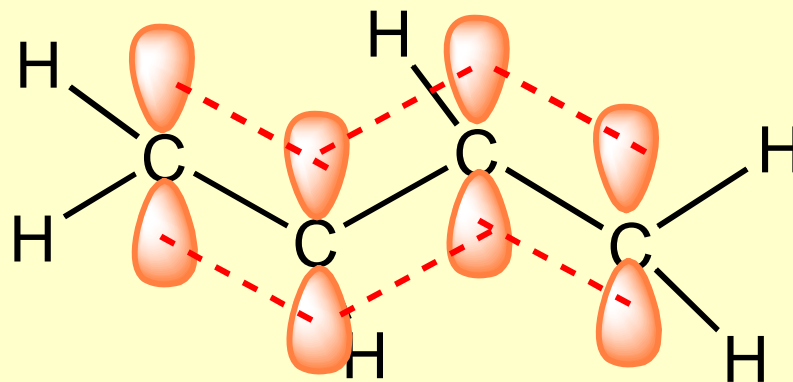


C-C 0.146nm

C=C 0.136nm

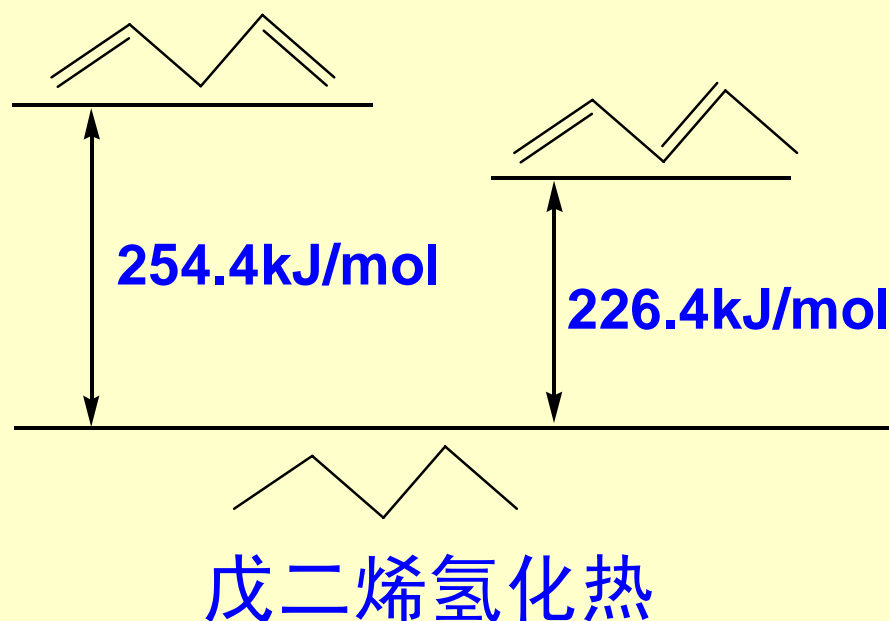
乙烷 C-C 0.154nm

乙烯 C=C 0.134nm



1、结构

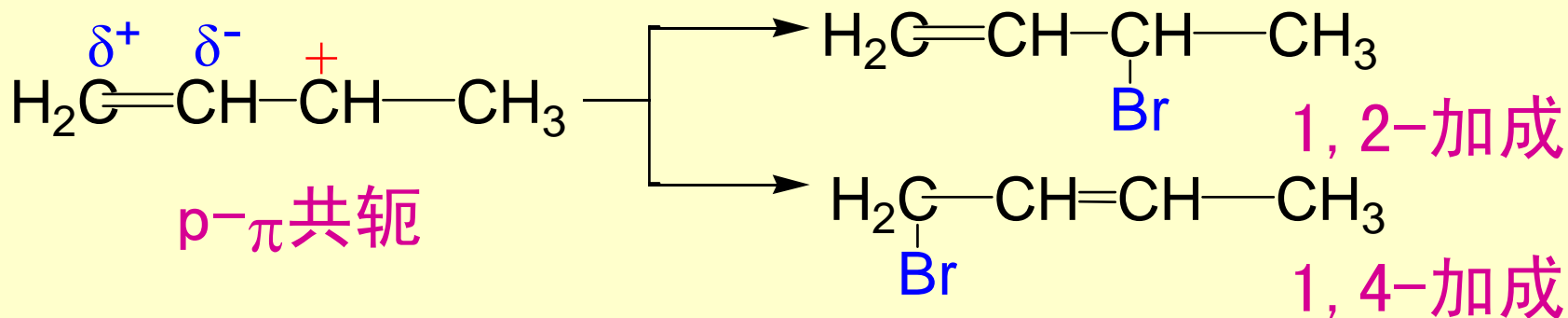
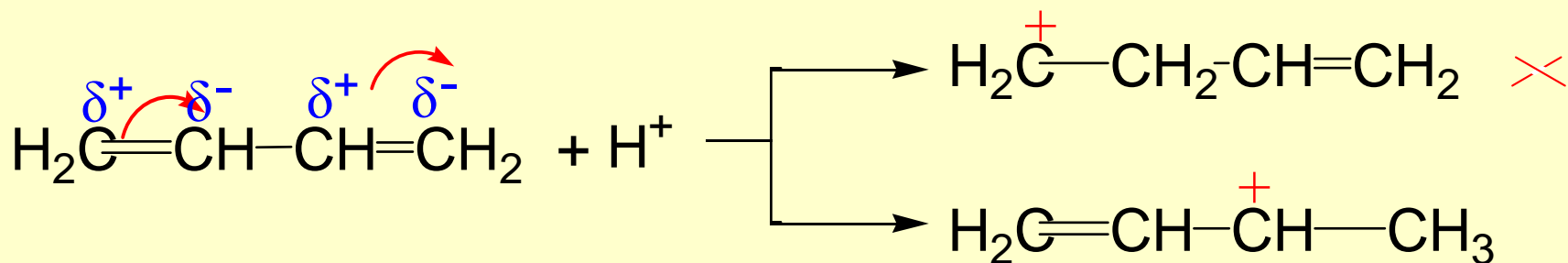
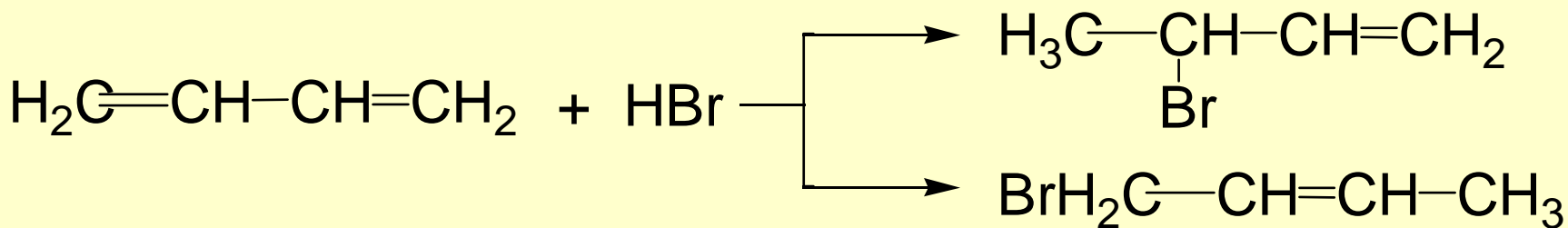
氢化热： 烯烃氢化时，断裂一个 π 键形成两个 σ 键所放出的能量。



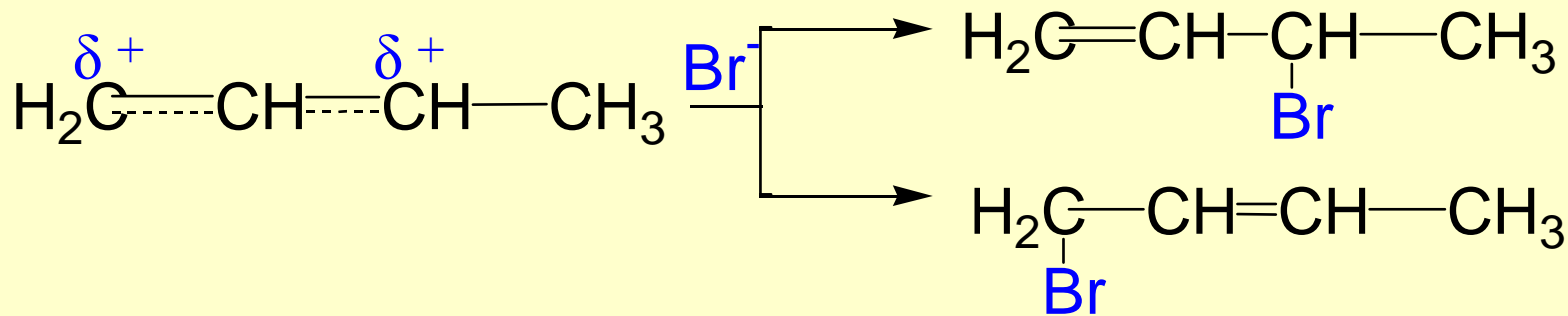
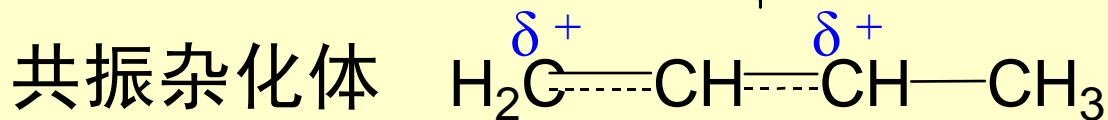
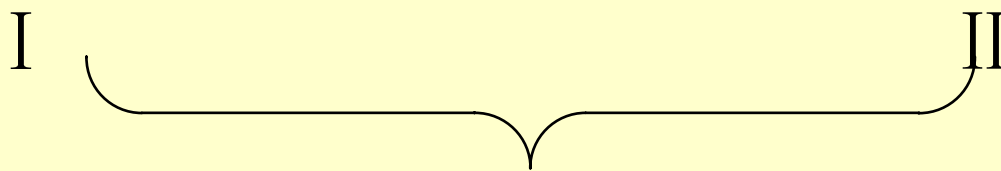
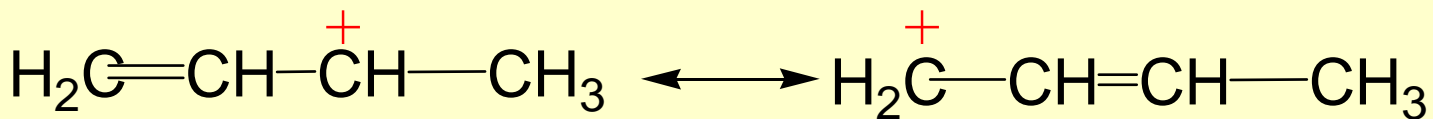
共轭效应： 由于共轭双键的存在，而使分子中原子间发生相互影响，以至引起键长的平均化，体系稳定性增强的作用。

2、共轭二烯的反应

(1) 亲电加成 1, 2-加成与1, 4-加成



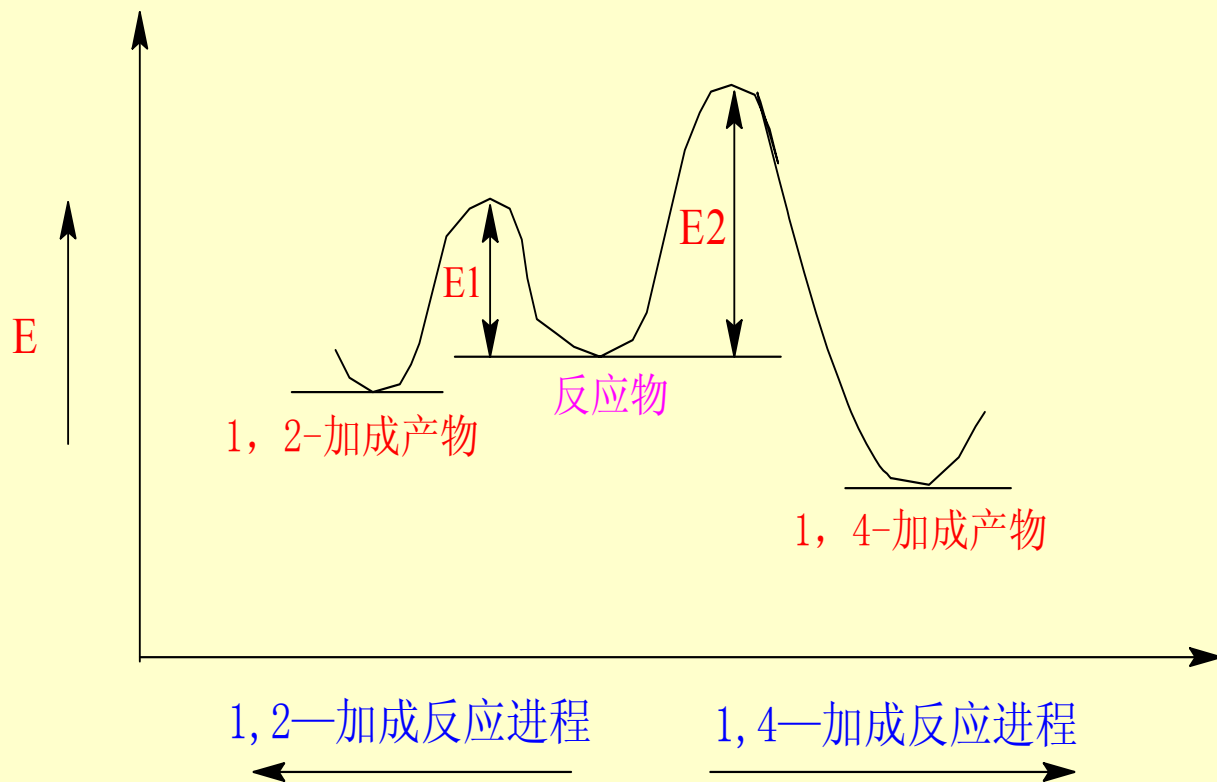
(1) 亲电加成



(1) 亲电加成

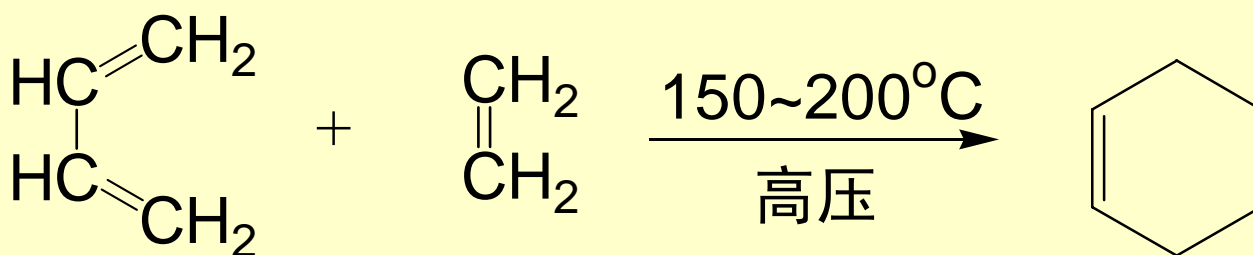
速率控制和平衡控制:

这里的**1,2-加成**和**1,4-加成**是二个互相竞争的反应，低温时有利于**1,2-加成**，是速率控制，高温时有利于**1,4-加成**，是平衡控制



(2) 狄尔斯-阿尔德 (Diels-Alder) 反应

共轭二烯烃可与亲双烯体发生1, 4-加成反应生成环状化合物。

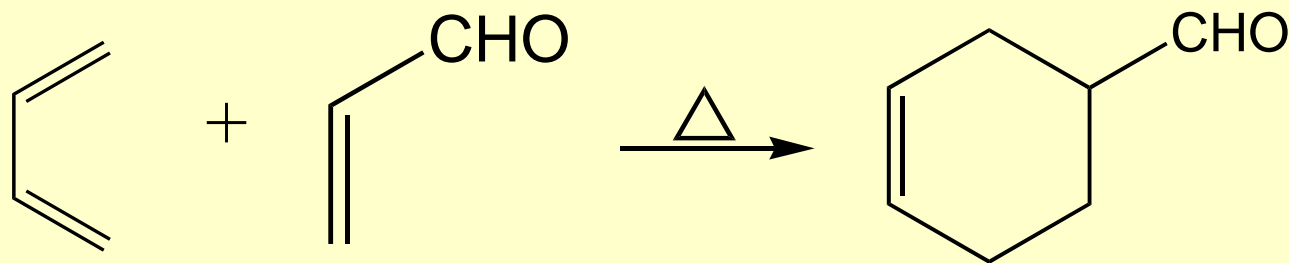
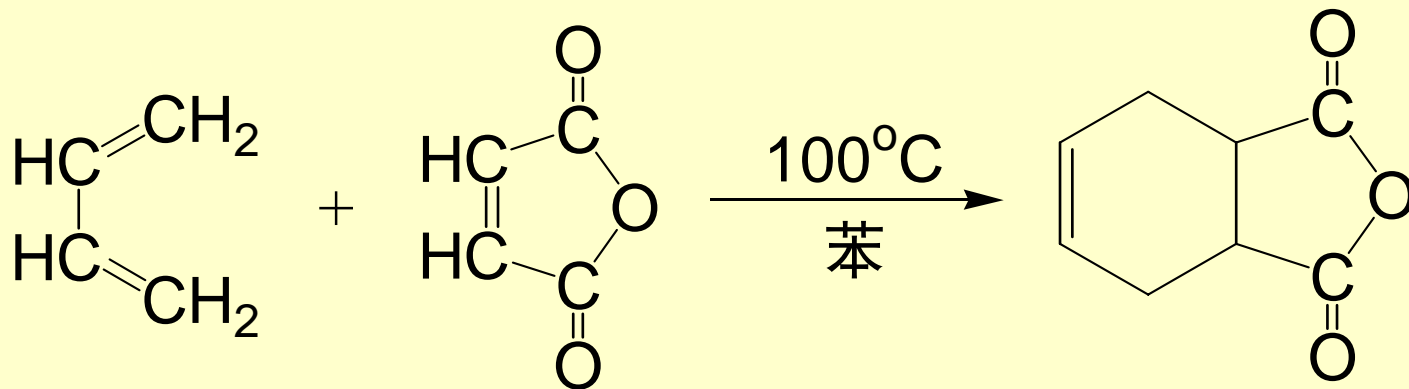


双烯体

亲双烯体

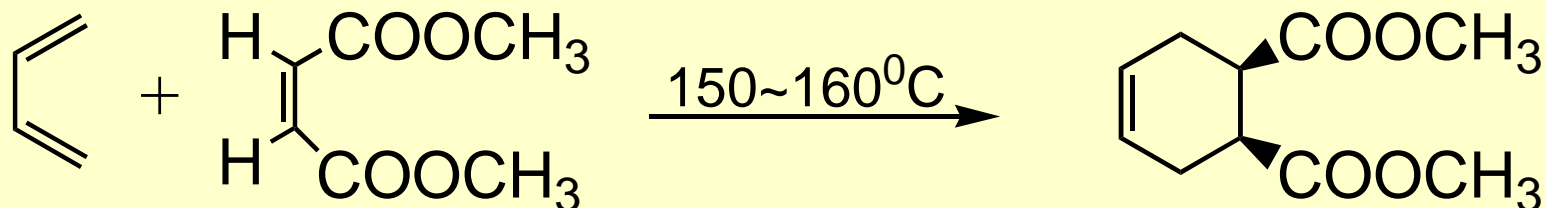
(2) 狄尔斯-阿尔德 (Diels-Alder) 反应

特点: ①亲双烯体有吸电子基, 对反应有活化作用

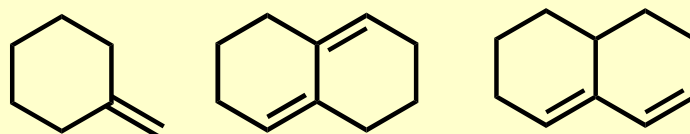


(2) 狄尔斯-阿尔德 (Diels-Alder) 反应

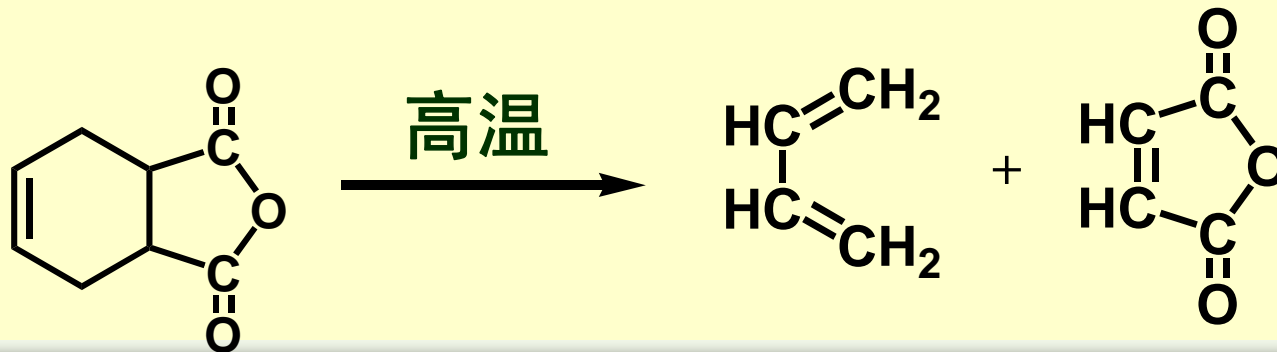
② 顺式加成



③ s-反式共轭二烯烃不能发生反应



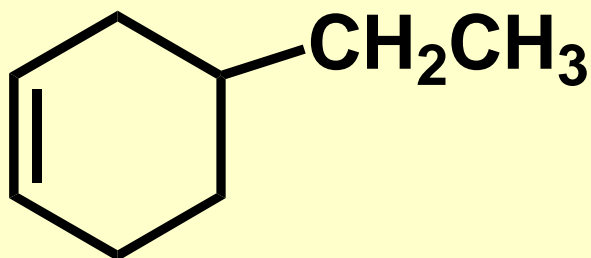
④ 可逆性



(2) 狄尔斯-阿尔德 (Diels-Alder) 反应

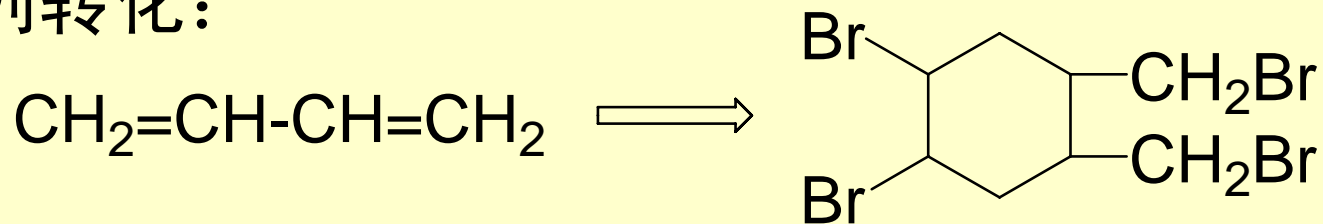
应用： 鉴别、分离和提纯

合成六元环状化合物

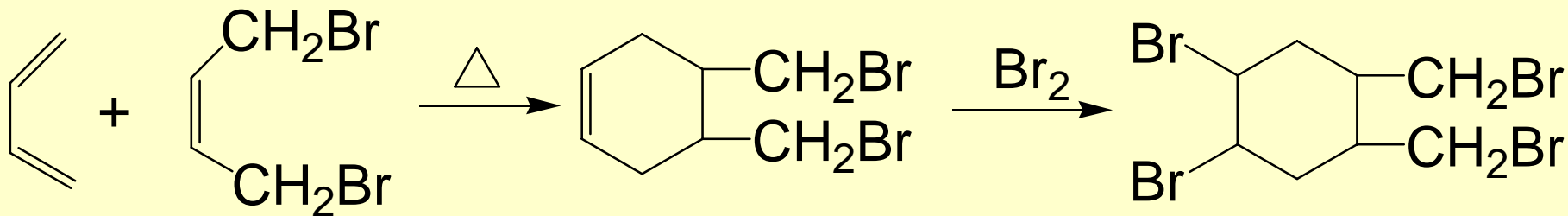
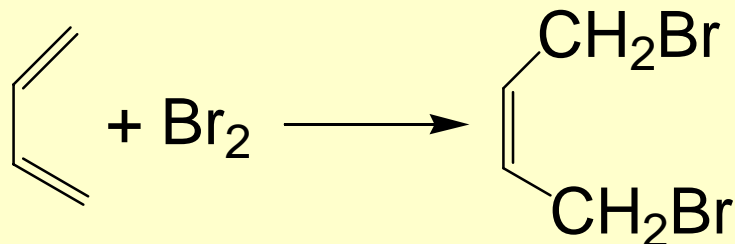


例题与讨论

完成下列转化：



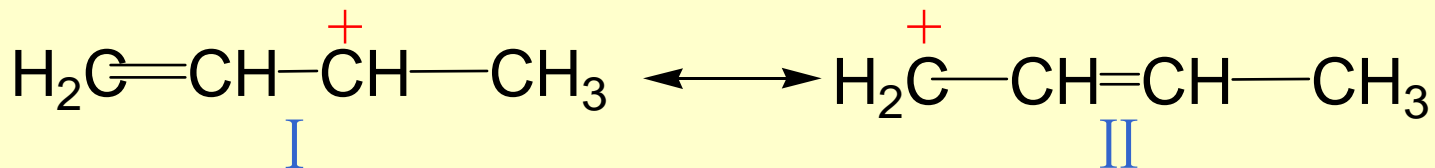
解答：



例题与讨论

请解释下述事实：（1）1, 3-丁二烯和HBr进行1, 2-加成比1, 4-加成更快。（2）1, 3-丁二烯和HBr进行1, 4-加成的产物比1, 2-加成的产物更稳定。

解：（1）



因为-CH₃的+I效应，（I）比（II）更稳定，即正电荷分散的更好，所以形成（I）较（II）快，因此1, 2-加成比1, 4-加成为快。

（2）在1, 4-加成的产物中，双键所有的取代基比1, 2-加成的产物更多，因此，它是更稳定的。

第三节 共轭效应

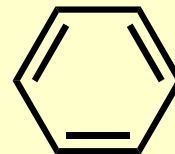
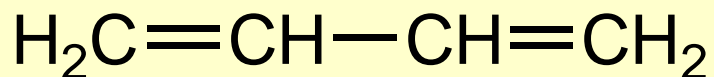
一、共轭效应

分子中电子离域现象（用C表示）。只存在与共轭体系（定域）

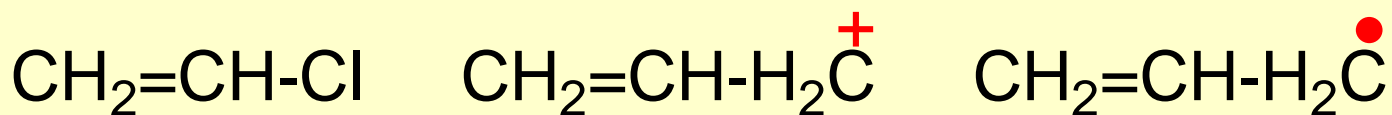
共轭效应 }
诱导效应 } 电子效应

二、共轭体系类型

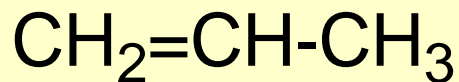
(1) $\pi - \pi$ 共轭



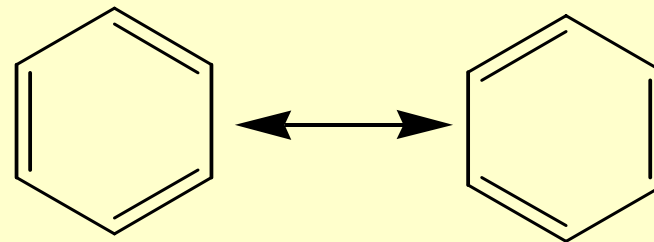
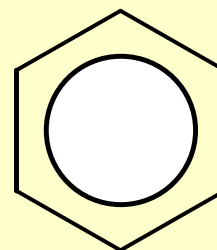
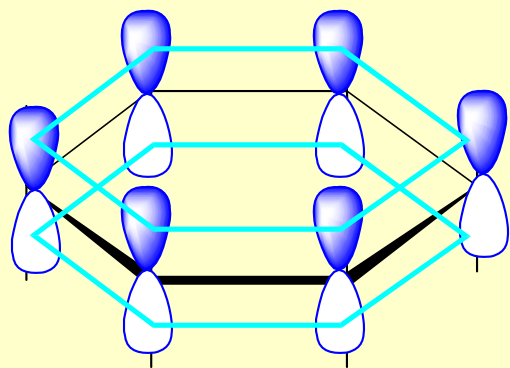
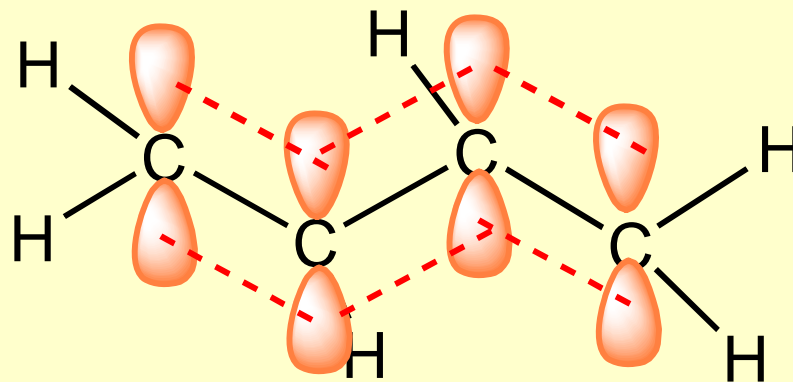
(2) $p - \pi$ 共轭



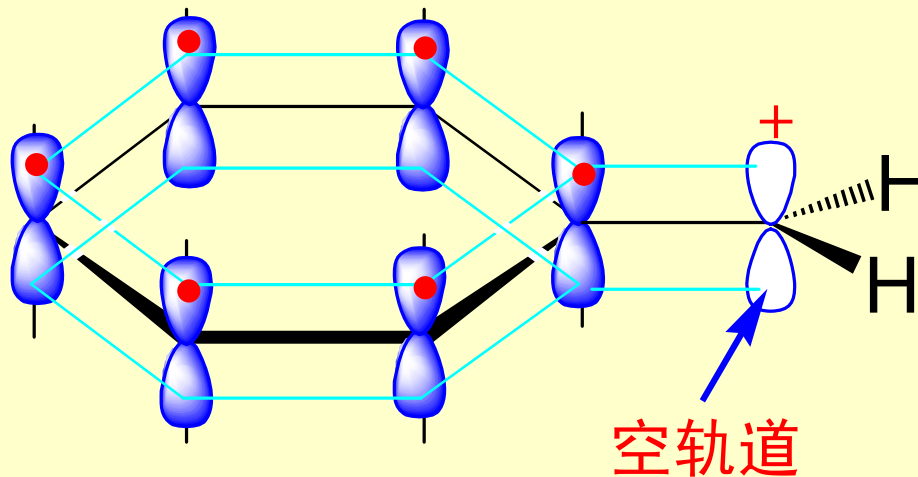
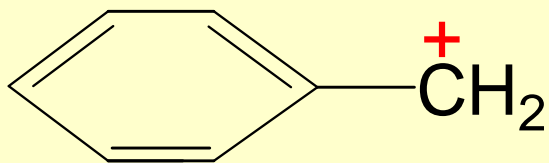
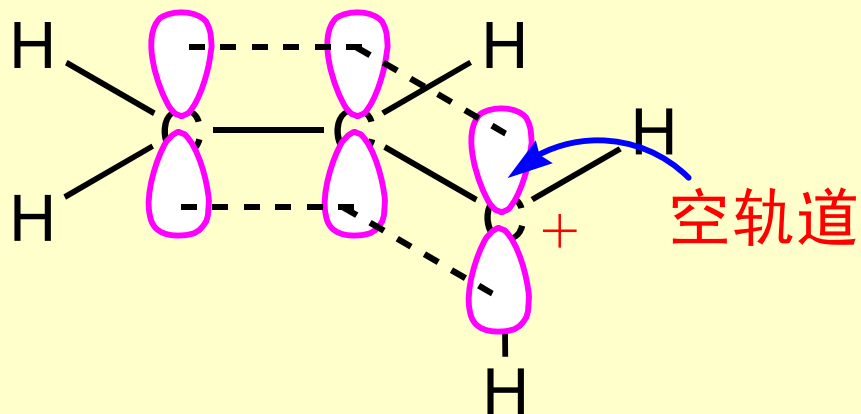
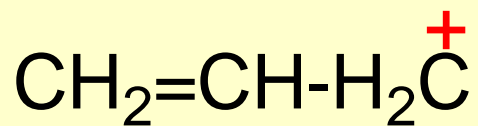
(3) $\sigma - \pi$ 、 $\sigma - p$ 超共轭



(1) π - π 共轭



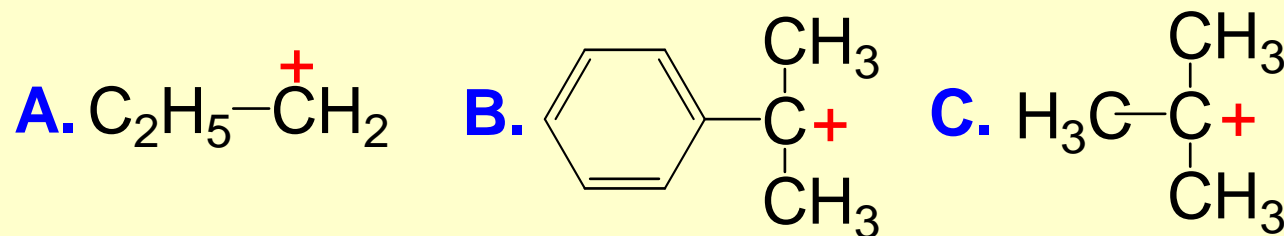
(2) p-π 共轭



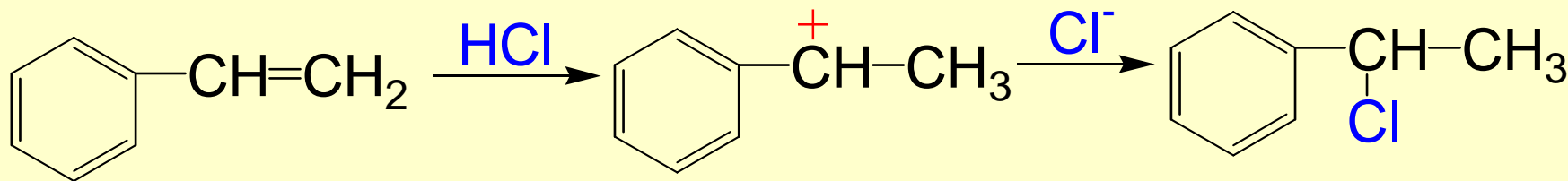
(2) p-π 共轭

正碳离子的稳定性: $3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ$

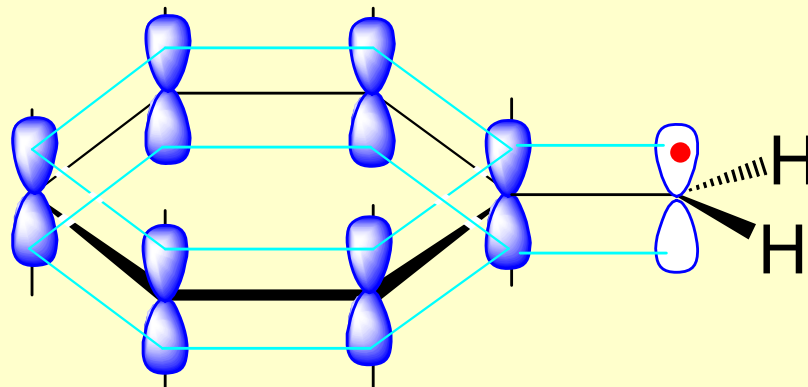
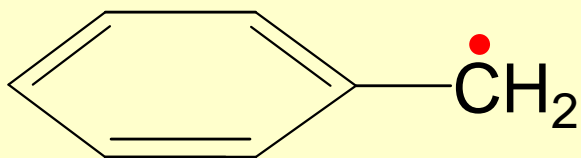
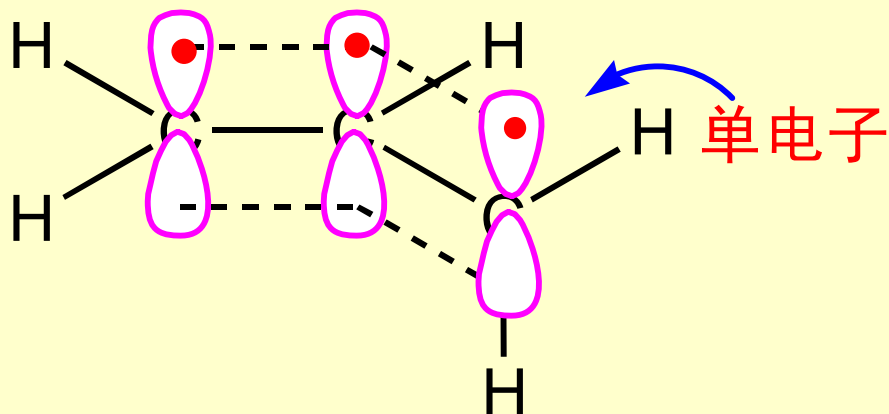
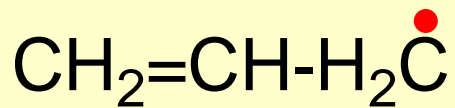
例题: 排列下列正碳离子的稳定顺序



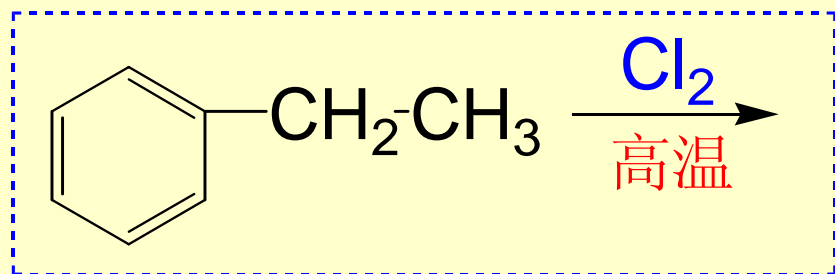
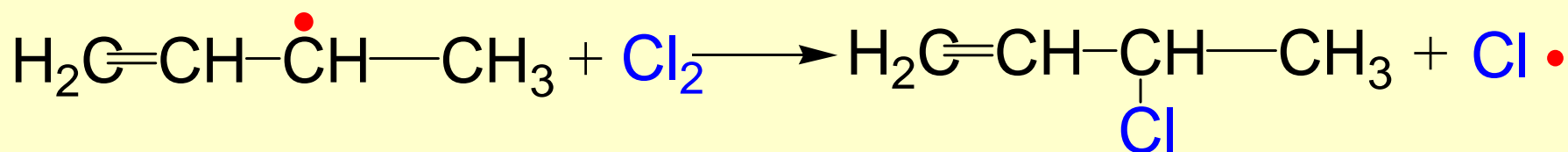
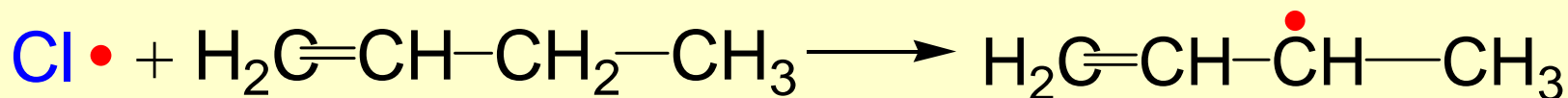
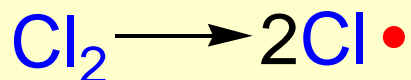
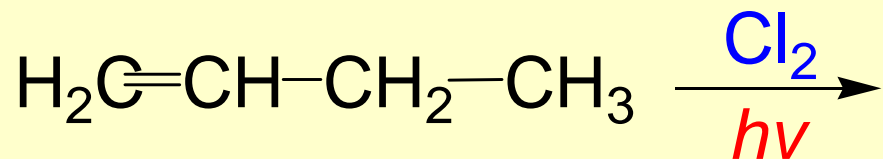
答案: **B.** > **C.** > **A.**



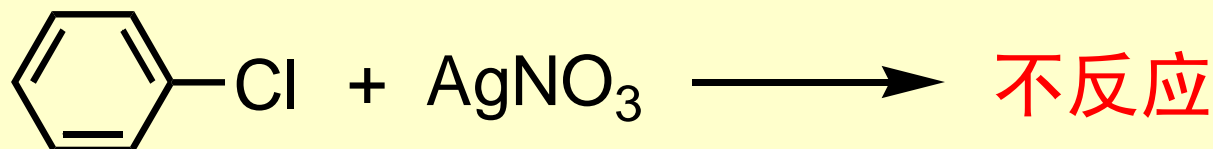
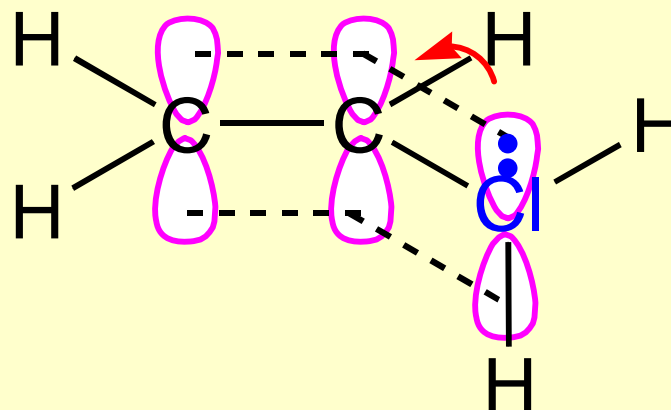
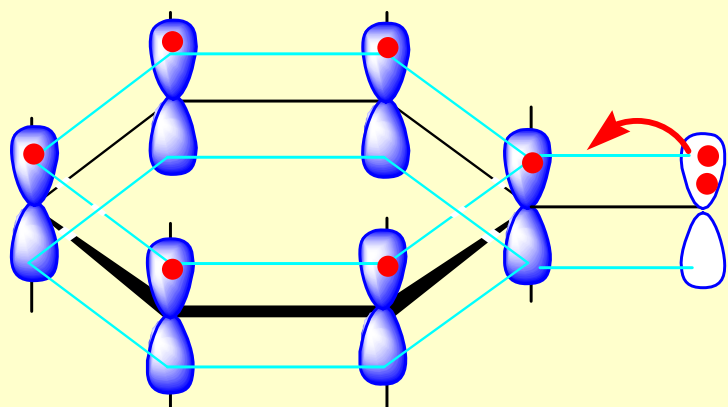
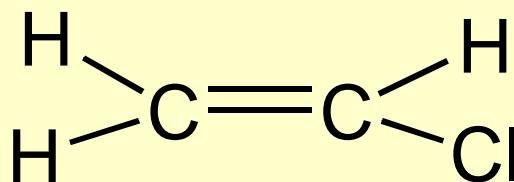
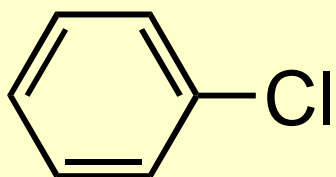
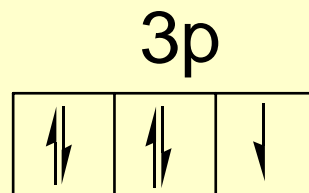
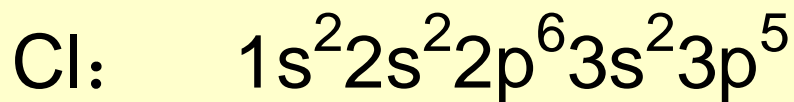
(2) p-π 共轭



(2) p-π 共轭

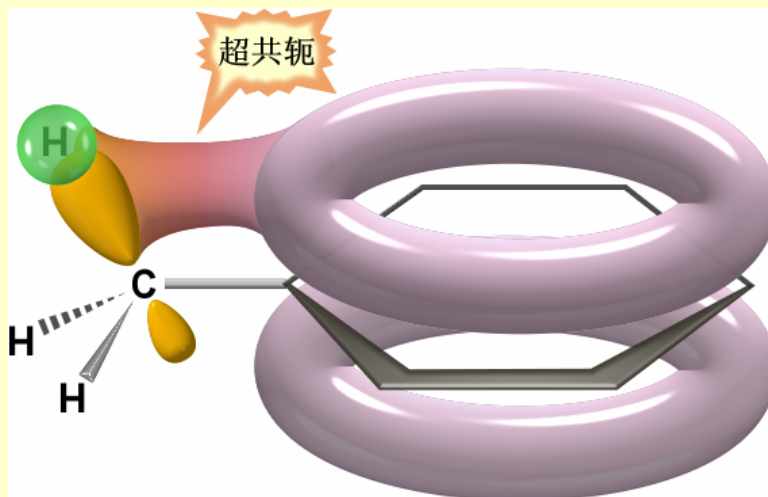
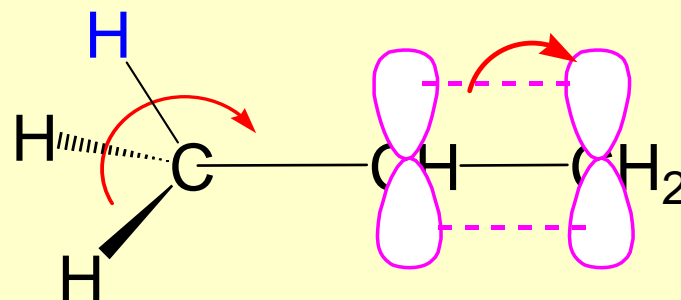
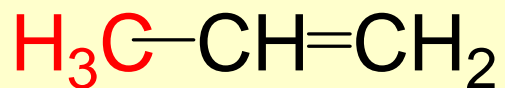


(2) p-π 共轭



(3) 超共轭

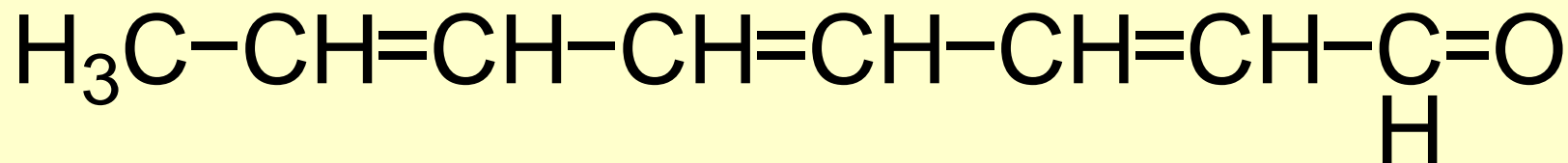
$\sigma - \pi$ 超共轭



三、共轭体系特征

- a. 键长趋于平均化
- b. 体系能量降低，即分子更稳定
- c. 紫外吸收向可见光方向移动
- d. 折射率增加

四、共轭效应的传递



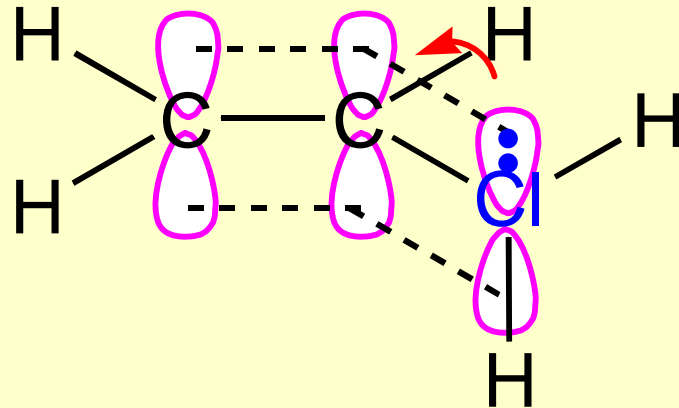
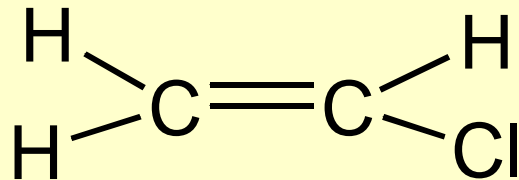
五、共轭体系的方向及相对强度

1、+C及相对强度

同主族: $F > Cl > Br > I$

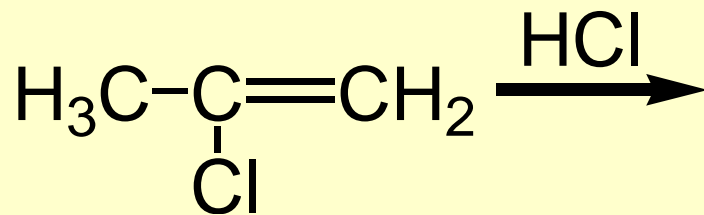
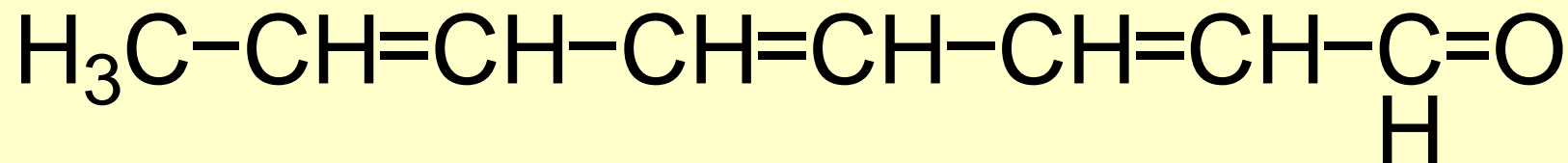
同周期: $NR_2 > OR > F$

超共轭:



五、共轭体系的方向及相对强度

2、 $-C$ 及相对强度



五、共轭体系的方向及相对强度

P- π 共轭强度顺序:

